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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,152—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B "HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th Augt.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 5th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.
SURAT, 4th October.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 396	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Rasoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 21st, 1894.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOILA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Far, Mahomerah and Buasreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,078 tons, on the 30th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,500 Tons, 2,200 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YE THIRSTY SOULS!
Drink PHILLIPS & Co.'s
"CRISP" NECTAR.
The Cleanest, most Refreshing and Invigorating Non-alcoholic Drink in India.
"AN INDISPENSABLE ADDITION TO THE LUNCHEON TABLE."
Per Dozen, Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & Co., CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

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TENNIS
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.
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RAIN GAUGES Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

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BOMBAY.

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FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
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FROM Rs. 6-12.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	" 40
Do. extra long case	" 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	" 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	" 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

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In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room.
Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
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FRENCH CAMBRICS,
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, belonging to Luximibai, Widow of Vinayek Juggonath Shunker Sett, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards, with the buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3638 (11) the Street No. 21 B., all which premises on the South side by Eduljí Pestonjí Dustoor, on the East Mohunjí Sewjí, on or towards the West Nusserwanjí Jamsetjí Ichaporia, on or towards the North proposed road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 6 of 1882' and in the Matter of ALCOCK ASHDOWN and Co., Limited, and Reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling, on the 11th day of June, 1894, for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 4 lacs to Rs. 1,75,000, is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling on the 6th day of September, 1894.—Dated 23rd August, 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attornies for Petitioners.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.

Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5¼ „ „ 7¼ „	4 6	7 „ „ 10 „	8 0
6 „ „ 6 „	4 0	7 „ „ 12 „	9 8
6 „ „ 8 „	5 6	7 „ „ 14 „	11 0
6 „ „ 9 „	6 0	7¼ „ „ 7¼ „	6 4
6¼ „ „ 6¼ „	4 8	7¼ „ „ 10 „	8 8
6¼ „ „ 9 „	6 12	7¼ „ „ 12 „	10 4
6¼ „ „ 10 „	7 8	7¼ „ „ 14 „	12 0
6¼ „ „ 12 „	9 0	7¼ „ „ 18 „	15 8
6¼ „ „ 6¼ „	4 14	8¼ „ „ 8¼ „	7 4
6¼ „ „ 8 „	6 0	8¼ „ „ 10 „	8 14
6¼ „ „ 9 „	6 12	8¼ „ „ 20 „	17 12
6¼ „ „ 10 „	7 8	8¼ „ „ 24 „	21 4
6¼ „ „ 12 „	9 0	8¼ „ „ 8¼ „	8 0
7 „ „ 7 „	5 8	9 „ „ 9 „	9 8
7 „ „ 8 „	6 5	10 „ „ 3¼ „	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 „ „ 6 „	2 8	7 „ „ 7 „	4 2
5 „ „ 7¼ „	3 2	7 „ „ 9 „	5 4
5¼ „ „ 5¼ „	2 9	7 „ „ 10 „	6 0
5¼ „ „ 7¼ „	3 8	7 „ „ 12 „	7 4
5¼ „ „ 11 „	5 3	7¼ „ „ 7¼ „	4 8
6 „ „ 6 „	3 0	7¼ „ „ 9 „	5 10
6 „ „ 7 „	3 8	7¼ „ „ 10½ „	6 9
6 „ „ 8 „	4 0	7¼ „ „ 12 „	7 8
6 „ „ 9 „	4 8	7¼ „ „ 15 „	9 6
6 „ „ 10 „	5 0	7¼ „ „ 18 „	11 4
6 „ „ 11 „	5 8	7¼ „ „ 20 „	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0
„ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 6 / 3 12 / 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 „	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7¼ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7¼ by 7¼ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

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Lessee and Director.....H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

LAST NIGHT BUT 1.

Continued Success!

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
The Nautical Comic Opera,
"PAUL JONES."
SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST,
OUR NEW ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.

Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

2 cases each 150 pieces 56" fine coloured doria stripes.
1 lot photographic kit, consisting of cameras, dishes, printing frames, &c.
2 cases each 250 dozen men's coloured cotton ½ hose 9 to 11 inches.
2 cases each 150 dozen men's black cotton ½ hose, 9 to 11 inches.
19 dozen boys' coloured cotton socks, 7 to 8½ inches.

On account and at the risk of Abdul Cader Abdul Hussen Moorga—

19 casks pumice stone.
1 case gold leaves (genuine).
10 drums neatfoot oil.
30 drums Bell brand raw linseed oil.
20 drums Dingwall and Cousins' double boiled oil.
45 drums Gen Bell brand boiled linseed oil.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—

5 drums about 6 cwt each best caustic soda.
10 casks each 5 cwt not best washing soda.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Japan—

K W Co.—1—1 case containing 6 hand organs.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 safety pneumatic tyre bycycle.
1 „ cushion tyre bicycle.
1 „ solid tyre bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 10 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sookhdyal, Delhi—

S H C-1363-1700—10 cases Turkey-red chintz.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co, consisting of tweed, cashmere, coating, angola, homespun, trousering, woollen cordroy, quilting, collars, braces, ties, socks, shirts, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, buttons, thread, Mohan braid, cupboards, presses, tables, pier glasses, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture by Wimbridge and others, Rose's Square Piano, Garden, &c.,

At No. 21, Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894,
The property of F. A. SPENCER, Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 24, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 half plate Camera, with tripod and lens complete.
1 one-quarter plate camera with lens.
1 large camera for plates 10" by 81".

On account and risk of Esmailjee Tyebally—

M 93-96—5 cases beads.
C B 1-7—7 „ glass beads.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay pony, about 13-2, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 chesnut horse, about 14 hands, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria, with a removeable coach box.
1 safety bicycle, in first class order, with pneumatic tyres geared to 60 inches.
1 handsome pony dog-cart, suitable for a pony, 13 hands.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand-square pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of H. P. GRANT MACPHERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White House," Colaba Causeway, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood strongly made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late H. T. WARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of well-seasoned Blackwood Household Furniture, suitable for Mahableshwar and Matheran Bungalows.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Peri's office (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carpets, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of Lieut-Col. W. S. BISSET, R.E., C.I.E., and the Byculla Club.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warl Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 24, 1894.

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PROSPECTUSES of the Session 1894-95 will be forwarded on application.

I.—DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
II.—DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
III.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
IV.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
V.—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
VI.—PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
VII.—DEPARTMENT for the EVENING CLASSES.
VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, &c. (varying in value from £30 to £150 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or to

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A.,
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¾ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

AT DINSHAW'S RESTAURANT, MEDOWS STREET, TEA, COFFEE, HOT TIFFINS, ICES, large variety of Biscuits, Chocolate, French Sweets, until 9 P.M. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS made TO-DAY, owing to Cricket Match.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, a thoroughly Competent SPINNING MASTER, Apply, with Certificates, to the SECRETARY.

WANTED, for the Sir Amir Ali Murad Hospital, at Khairpur, Sind, an L. M. & S. of not less than Three years' practice, or one with English qualifications preferred. Salary, Rs. 200. Apply to the VAZIR-KHAIRPUR STATE, Sind, on or before the 1st of October next.

WANTED, for the BERARS, a NATIVE ENGINEER, holding a 2nd Class Certificate, with Experience of working Gin Factories. Apply to "R. B.," care of this Office.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BACHEZZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS. Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate ndeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greenagrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gelikars:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.

REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

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FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab, probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

A BOON TO MEN who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application.

And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.

I require the amount in _____
Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I THE Undersigned hereby give notice that the Partnership, which had been subsisting between Me and my Sons, NANCY PEEROO, KASSUM PEEROO, FAZUL PEEROO, and Grandson, KURIM NANCY, has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent as and from the 31st Day of July, 1894.

That in terms of the Dissolution I will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES of the Partnership which at the Date of the Dissolution stood due in my Name and recover and receive for myself all the cash, property and outstandings thereof, and Mr. NANCY PEEROO will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES which stood in his Name or relate to the business and dealings carried on in his Name and recover and receive for himself the outstandings thereof.—Dated this 17th Day of August, 1894.

પીરૂ મામજ,

i. e., PEEROO MAHOMAD.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 320, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,

આશર વીરજની કું૦,

i. e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1894. Agents.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1894, for Supply of CLOTHING for the STAFF of the FIRE BRIGADE and WATER DEPARTMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 400, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th August, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be in 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Harris, Victoria Terminus, 7-10 a.m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, 6 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Larnaca (s), from Cochin ; and Paula (bq), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Java (s), and Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf ; Ravenna (s), China, &c. ; and Huzara (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sabarmati, Albani, and Babaduri entered ; and the steamers Kaveri and Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Brinkburn, Larnaca, and the schooner Paula entered, and the steamer Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Shanker Ganpat, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, has reported to the police, the theft of currency notes and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 300, from his box by his servant, Ananda Subroo, who has absconded since the discovery of the theft.

MALLA VILLAGERS' MASS.—On Sunday next, the villagers of Malla (Bandora) will celebrate their annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Roque, in the Church of St. Anne, Bandora. The St. Joseph's Band will sing Haiblinger's Mass, under the baton of Mr. Frank Concsicao. Divine Service, commencing at 10 a.m., will be followed by a spirited march "Step out Lads."

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Yussuf, was, on Wednesday night, found by a policeman, lying unconscious, in Packmodia Street. The mendicant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was believed to be suffering from dhatura-poisoning, administered to him by some one with criminal intention.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Anniya Dewji, a Hindu lad, aged fourteen years, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, on Wednesday evening, suffering from a contused wound to his right ankle, said to have been caused by his having been accidentally knocked down by a bullock-cart, at Duncan Road. The cart-driver could not be traced as the accident was reported to the police three hours after it had occurred.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of this club will be held at the rooms of the Ripon Club this evening, at 6 o'clock. After the meeting, the members will meet for their annual dinner. At 9 p.m., there will be a social gathering of members and their friends. The committee have drawn up a very attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and scenes from Shakespeare. A large number of ladies are invited to the entertainment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st North Lancashire, Regiment will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

Grand March	San Salvatore	Baker.
Overture	Charles VI	Halevy.
Valse	Venezia	Desormes.
Mazurka	Clematis	Kappey.
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne.
Polka	Rest	Zavertal.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday, at its registered office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak presiding, when the following resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting on the 6th instant, was duly confirmed : "That sub clause *f* of article 82 of the articles of association of the company be altered by adding the words "land building" in the first line thereof between the words "time any" and "presses materials."

FUNERAL LODGE.—Lodge Islam held a funeral lodge in memory of their deceased treasurer, Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo, on Wednesday week. The meeting was largely attended by a large number of members from different lodges. A charity fund for the maintenance of the widows and orphans of the deceased members of the Lodge Islam was established in memory of the deceased, when Rs. 500 were subscribed by Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo, brother of the deceased, and a good sum by the members of Lodge Islam and other lodges as well as his friends and relatives. It is expected that a very substantial fund will be formed very shortly.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnet charged Betcher Hurjee, an old offender, residing at Chindi Bazaar, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of wearing apparel, cash, and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 15-5-2, belonging to Hindeen Ohari, a dhobi, in the employ of Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, and two Purdesee groomsin the service of Mr. Greenwood, residing together in a room in the premises of their employers, at Mahalaxmee. Early in the morning of the 22nd instant, while the complainants were asleep, the accused entered the room and walked off with the property. He then went to a marwaree, at Stone Bunder, and pledged those articles with him for a very trivial amount. A report was made to the police, but the accused was not found until yesterday morning, when a policeman doing duty at Null Bazaar, arrested him in the act of pledging some other articles with a marwaree. Accused subsequently pointed out the place, whence he had stolen the property and the marwaree with whom he had pledged it. The articles, being shown to complainants, were immediately identified as their property. The accused against whom stood a register of two previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"EAST LYNNE," AT THE TIVOLI.—Mr. Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company staged "East Lynne," on the boards of the Tivoli Theatre, on Wednesday night, before a large and appreciative audience, the drama being gone through with remarkable effect. Miss Fanny Stanley who has already established her fame as an artiste of the first order, was seen at her best. Most of the ladies, who occupied seats in the orchestra and stalls were seen crying when Miss Fanny Stanley (as Lady Isabel) found out her true position after her elopement with Francis Leveson, and refused to go with her uncle, Lord Mount Severn. They were still more affected when the child died in Madame Vine's arms, the latter feeling deeply as a mother, yet unable to give out the truth. Mr. Tommy Empson played Lord Mount Severn's part very creditably, and Mr. Stephenson was as funny and successful as usual. Miss Nellie de Lorme as Barbara Hare, Miss Lizzie Donnelly as Joyce, and Miss Lee as Susanne fulfilled their mission very well. Mr. Walter Stanley (Sergeant Bullock) made a very good policeman. Miss D. Childs did well as Miss Cornelia Carlyle. Last night, "La Mascotte" was successfully produced. The honours of the evening lay with Miss Nellie de Lorme, who was ably supported by the rest of the troupe. The refreshing nautical opera, "Paul Jones," will be staged to-night, while for to-morrow evening a most delightful programme of "New Alhambra Varieties" is announced.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Hoosein Mohideen, a Mahomedan, of bad repute, residing at Gamdevi, Nusserwanji Adonji, a Parsee carpenter, and his mistress, Heera, both residing in different rooms of a chawl, at Grant Road, were charged, at the instance of Constable Mitchell, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour on the public road. Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the second accused. For the last nine or ten months the third accused had been in the keeping of the second accused, and they lived together in the room of a chawl at Grant Road, until about a fortnight ago, when some disagreement took place between them with the result that Nusserwanji left his mistress and having rented another room in the same chawl, lived there alone to the great mortification of the woman. On one or two occasions she tried to persuade him to return to her but without success. She then put up the first accused to punish her paramour for deserting her. Accordingly, on Wednesday evening, she, in company with the first accused, stood on the footpath, in front of her room, awaiting the arrival of Nusserwanji, who shortly drove to the chawl, and having alighted from the carriage was going to his room, when the first accused who was armed with a big stick, rushed at Nusserwanji and inflicted on his forehead a nasty wound, which bled profusely. Heera and her friend then ran into their rooms, but were followed by the police, and were arrested. The second accused was then removed to the J. J. Hospital where his injuries having been dressed he was sent home. The magistrate convicted the first and third accused and sentenced the former to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of ten days' hard labour. The second accused was discharged.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Vajirkhan, Chandkhan Bijapuri, inhabitant of the village of Jaigad, taluka Chiplun, in the Ratnagiri Collectorate, and late a forest guard in the Kalyan range of the East Thana Forest Division, having been convicted under Sections 109 of the Indian Penal Code and 25 of the Indian Forest Act, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A PATHAN CUTTING HIS WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GENDAL KHAN VALAD NAZARALI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 5th ultimo, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon by cutting the nose of his wife, Amirbee, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, it appeared, cut his wife's nose with a knife on the morning of the 29th of May last. The story for the prosecution was as follows. The accused is a Pathan, but had settled, since many years, in Ahmedabad, and married the complainant, who was of Pathan origin, but had been born in Ahmedabad. By the marriage they had two children, of whom one, a girl, aged about nine years, by name Khatan, was alive and a witness in the case. According to the complainant, aged about thirty, she and the accused had been on bad terms for some time, and about two months ago she began living in a separate house, a few paces off from that of the accused. About 7 a.m., on the day in question, the complainant stated she was standing in front of her house, her daughter playing outside, and her brother, Janghi Khan, being inside, when the accused went up to her with about a dozen socks, and asked her whose they were. She replied they were her brother's, when the accused caught her by the neck, dragged her into his house, shut the door and chained it, flung her on the floor of the inner room, and putting his leg on her chest, pulled out a knife from somewhere, and cut her nose with it, and then putting his hand under her chin, was pressing it up to expose her throat, and was holding up the knife in his right hand, as if to cut her throat, when she bit two of his fingers, which went into her mouth. He thereupon left her and began looking at his fingers. She got up, opened the door, and ran out. Seeing her daughter crying outside, she told her to go and call the police, and herself ran into her house and closed the door, and did not open it until a police naik came up. The latter said that, as he was going towards the accused's house, he met him near a mosque and took him into custody. He then went to the complainant, who was living in her brother's house, and found her nose cut. All the parties were taken to the city police inspector, who sent the complainant and the accused to the civil hospital. The naik then returned to the accused's house, and looked for the knife, but could not find it. In the inner room of accused's house there was blood on the floor, and the accused's clothes were also blood-stained. He also found the socks produced in court in accused's house. The accused was then taken to a second-class magistrate, and made a statement to the effect that he married Amirbee some years ago, and spent Rs. 600 on her marriage, that since the last six months she had been misbehaving herself, and had, for the last two months, been living in a separate house; that, on the day in question, she had gone to his house and told him that she wanted to take away her own and her brother's clothes, which included a coat and a box ; that he gave her permission to take them from a box ; that on opening the box, however, she pulled out some socks; that he got suspicious and an altercation ensued ; that he got very much provoked, and struck her on the nose with an edged instrument which accidentally came into his hand ; that in doing so, a finger and thumb of his left hand got hurt as his wife bit them ; that he then went out into the bazaar ; that he was afraid from the first his wife would ruin him and had therefore applied to the city magistrate, two days before, for protection. The accused made a similar statement before the magistrate and the Sessions Court, modifying it in this particular, that he denied cutting his wife's nose and stating that he did not know how her nose was cut, but that she suddenly fell on the floor on his asking her about the socks, and falsely shouted that he had cut her nose. He added that she was on immoral terms with a Parsee gymnastic teacher, living in his street, that she was trying to divorce from him, and that he had once called a meeting of their castemen to arrange for the divorce. The Assistant Surgeon stated that the woman had five incised wounds, and that the slight wounds on the fingers of the accused's left hand could not, in his opinion, have been caused by biting, but must have been caused with some sharp weapon as a knife ; and that the clothes of both the accused and his wife were stained with fresh blood. The Sessions Judge remarked that the circumstances of the case and the accused's own confession left no doubt that it was he who cut her nose in his own house. There was no grave and sudden provocation. The accused might have good reason to believe that his wife's conduct was bad, and she might have given him considerable provocation. Taking that fact into consideration, as well as the fact that her face had been very little disfigured owing to skilful and immediate medical treatment, Mr. Khareghat thought the ends of justice would be satisfied by sentencing the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALA BIN RAMA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 20th June last, found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon in three instances, and sentenced him to an aggregate term of twelve years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shivram Vittal appeared for the accused ; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged in the Sessions Court with an attempt to murder his mistress, Allarakhi, and also with attempting to murder Halimbee and Lalbee. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, having prepared himself with the knife before the court, went to the house of Allarakhi, his mistress, on the 24th May last ; that some altercation ensued ; and that he stabbed her in the neck and arm with the knife. Halimbee, who went to her rescue, was also stabbed, and Lalbee, the daughter of Halimbee, was also wounded severely with the same weapon. The three women showed the scars of their wounds which were evidently of a serious character. The Assistant Civil Surgeon, Dr. Barke, deposed that Allarakhi and Lalbee remained in hospital under treatment from 24th May to 11th June, and that the wounds, unless skilfully treated, might have been fatal. The accused admitted before the second-class magistrate that he went to visit Allarakhi, who was his kept woman, that he saw a Mahomedan butcher there ; that the Mahomedan ran off as he was entering ; that the three women then seized him ; that he had the knife in his hand and gave a cut or two to Allarakhi, and subsequently gave some blows to Halimbee and Lalbee. In the Sessions Court, he said he merely made this admission, because he was told to do so by the police. According to the evidence for the prosecution, the accused was caught with the bloody knife still in his hand. The question, said the Sessions Judge, for the jury to consider was, whether the offence amounted to an attempt to murder. The accused had gone to his mistress' house, according to his own statement, armed with the knife, his intention being, as he said, to strike Allarakhi and the Mahomedan butcher who had excited his jealousy. Explaining the law of the case, Mr. Crowe said the knife used by the accused was a powerful one with a blade some nine inches long. In was not proved that any of the three sufferers were unable to follow their ordinary pursuits for twenty days. The period was only nineteen days. But in the case of Allarakhi, the power of her right arm had been permanently impaired, and both Halimbee and Lalbee had suffered permanent disfiguration of the head and face. The jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon under each head of the charge ; and prisoner was sentenced to seven years for the first, three years for the second, and two years for the third offence, in all, twelve years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, taking into consideration all the evidence and the arguments of the advocates, saw no reason to interfere with the convictions, but reduced the sentence on the first head of the charge from seven to three years' rigorous imprisonment, viz., the aggregate sentence from twelve to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

IN a conversation at Sofia with the correspondent of a German newspaper, M. Stambuloff has stated that the hitherto published accounts of the causes of his retirement are wholly unfounded. The real cause remains a secret between himself and the Prince, and is contained in a letter written by him to the ruler at the end of May. This letter, M. Stambuloff now says, he will shortly publish.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans these **head of dandruff.**

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 21st August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 22 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Kharif preparations progressing. Damage to crops in the Dadu, Sehwan and Sujawal talukas from floods. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 9 inches against 10 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fodder sufficient. Breaches flowing as before, but with less force. Interruption on Ruk-Sibi line continues.

Hyderabad.—High inundation has caused several breaches in embankments ; crops damaged in consequence by floods. Cultivation saved in good condition. Rabi preparations in progress.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Deficiency of water at Begari tail in the Jacobabad taluka, in Desert canal in the Kashmor taluka and in Unharwah on account of breaches in the Thul taluka. Floods from Shikarpur District entered two dehs of the Shadadpur taluka.

Thar and Parkar.—Flood water has spread over 31 dehs of the Sanghar and 23 dehs of the Khipra talukas. Extent of damage to cultivation is being ascertained. Crops in desert tracts in good condition.

Ahmedabad—(For the week ending 18th August 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Dhandhuka 63 cents, minimum at Parantij 13 cents ; for season, maximum at Parantij 42 inches 85 cents minimum at Gozha 25 inches ; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 40 inches 63 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 2 inches 40 cents at Halol, minimum 29 cents at Kalol; for season, maximum 48 inches 74 cents at Halol, minimum 25 inches 30 cents at Dohad. Crops good. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira—(For the week ending 18th August 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Thasra 65 cents, minimum at Nadiad 8 cents, average for district 32 cents ; rainfall after Saturday and till Tuesday at Kaira 1 inch 35 cents, in talukas ranging from 2 inches 61 cents to 1 inch ; for season, maximum at Mehmadabad 46 inches 85 cents, minimum at Matar 31 inches 46 cents, average for the district 37 inches 29 cents. Weeding operations commenced. Transplantation of rice and bavto and sowing of bajri almost completed, but that of jowari progressing in some places. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 2 inches 75 cents at Jambusar, minimum 1 inch 2 cents at Hansot Mahal ; for season maximum 43 inches 22 cents at Jambusar, minimum 26 inches 28 cents at Hansot Mahal. Weeding and resowing of cotton nearly completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. No distress or difficulties apprehended under the present circumstances. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat—(For the week ending 18th August 1894).—Slight rain throughout the district during the week except at Olpad, maximum 2 inches 48 cents at Chikhli, minimum 36 cents at Chorasi ; for season, maximum 63 inches 42 cents at Pardi, minimum 29 inches 4 cents at Olpad. Kharif sowing completed. Weeding operations in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 20 cents, average in the district 49 cents ; for season at Dhulia 11 inches 13 cents, average for district 12 inches 1 cent. Weeding continues. Crops healthy. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik—Rain for week at Nasik 1·05, Peint 3·68, Igatpuri 7·11, and Dindori 1·10 inches, at Sinnar 47, Niphad 5, Chandor 79, Yeola 54, Nandgaon 3, Malegaon 14, Baglan 35 and Kalvan 57 cents ; for season, maximum at Igatpuri 116·74 inches, minimum at Nandgaon 7·49 inches ; rain insufficient at Niphad, Nandgaon, Malegaon, Baglan and in the east of Sinnar. Sowing of bajri still continues in Nasik and Dindori and weeding of kharif crops going on in other talukas. In Nandgaon kharif crops withering for want of rain. Agricultural position and prospects good, but more rain required to the eastward. In Nandgaon cattle are badly off, as the new grass is withering for want for rain ; fair elsewhere. In Dindori fodder supply deficient.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 15th, heavy on 19th ; total of week 3·59 inches : total to date 49·50, being 5·62 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm, except on 19th, when it was 4° cool. Vapour in air slightly in excess. Wind normal.

Thana—Rain for week at sadar station, Thana, 5, inches 71 cents, for season 82 inches 34 cents ; in talukas during week maximum at Bassein 5 inches 58 cents and minimum at Mahim 2 inches 2 cents. Transplantation of rice nearly finished. Weeding in progress. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain general, maximum 12 inches 24 cents at Karjat, minimum 3 inches 45 cents at Uran. Transplantation completed. Crops good. Weeding in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 9 inces 10 cents at Chiplun, minimum 1 inch 28 cents at Devgad Weeding operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects good.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters 1 inch 66 cents, for season 22 inches 37 cents ; rain throught the district during week, maximum 4 inches 67 cents at Mulshi, minimum 23 cents at Dhond ; rain insufficient in the eastern villages of the Junnar taluka and in the talukas of Indapur and Sirur and Bhimthadi of the Bhimthadi taluka. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Young plants doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Light showers in eight talukas, maximum 52 cents at Akola, minimum 7 cents at Nevasa ; rain for season maximum 15 inches 64 cents at Akola, minimum 5 inches 87 cents at at Shrigonda. Standing crops fair in parts and withering in others for want of rain, which is urgently required. Sowing of bajri completed. Lands being prepared for rabi sowing. Fodder insufficient in the Nagar and Shrigonda talukas. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 18th August 1894).—Rain for week, at Sholapur 1 inch 1 cent, Barsi 5 cents, Madha 1 inch 22 cents, Karmala 16 cents, Pandharpur 37 cents, Sangola 40 cents and Malsiras 23 cents ; for season, maximum at Pandharpur 9 inches 1 cent, minimum at Malsiras 4 inches 81 cents ; more rain wanted in the Sholapur, Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Sowing of kharif crops completed except in some places in the Malsiras taluka. Young kharif crops in good condition in all talukas, but withering in hard soil in Karmala for want of rain. Lands being prepared for the rabi crops. Fodder sufficient except in the Malsiras taluka. Agricultural stock fair. Karbi cheaper in Sholapur. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Barsi, Madha and Pandharpur talukas.

Satara.—Rain for week at Satara 5 inches 19 cents, for season 38 inches 2 cents ; in talukas during week maximum 8 inches 19 cents in Javli, minimum 42 cents in Valva. Sowing of kharif crops completed. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Indi 1 inch 9 cents, Sindgi 55, Badami 32, and Bagalkot 28 cents ; none in other talukas. Standing crops good. Cotton sowing progressing. Fodder and water supply good. Price of jowari low.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 20 cents at Athni to 7 inches 18 cents at Chandgad. Young crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. Prices normal. General prospects continue favourable.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Nargund, varying from 1 inch 19 cents in Dharwar to 5 cents in Kod. Standing crops good. Rice crops require heavy rain soon. Sowing of cotton commenced.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, at Karwar 1 inch 99 cents, total 73 inches 32 cents ; in the district during week maximum 5 inches 63 cents at Sirsi, minimum 1 inch 11 cents at Mundgod. Weeding in progress. Young rice plants thriving. Gardens and sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain for week 16 cents, total for season 48·27 inches. Sowing of cotton and sesamum and weeding operations in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain for week 1 inch 17 cents ; for season 32 inches 51 cents. Weeding of crops continues. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 20 cents ; total 44 inches 2 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Resowing of kharif crops in progress.

AT last Colonel Savile's project of a cyclists' military relay ride has taken definite shape. The Catford Cycling Club, which includes a number of riders of eminence, even in these "giddy-paced" times, has taken the matter up and has gone far towards making the necessary arrangements. The ride is to be from London to Edinburgh and back. A small parcel or message is to be taken by relays of riders. Each party (there will be more than one rider in each section of the journey, to prevent possibility of mishap) will ride a distance of twenty miles, when they will be relieved of the packet by others stationed on the road in readiness. If possible, the sanction of the military authorities will be obtained to the conveying of a despatch from the War Office to the General commanding at Edinburgh, and of his reply, with a view to demonstrating the utility of the cycle in warfare as a means of conveying messages when wires are cut and railways are no longer in working order. The total distance to be ridden is eight hundred miles, and this, it is thought, will be covered in fifty hours, that is to say, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour right through. A number of provincial clubs will take part in the trial.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS &Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE COSTUMED GODDESS.

THE Folklore Society furnishes many extraordinary examples of the ubiquity of traditional beliefs. In a recent work of the Society's appear a number of entertaining stories from the four quarters of the globe, all detailing, in a more or less elaborate or crude form, the pretty Cinderella legend with which we are wont to divert our childhood. These stories contain, with extraordinary completeness, every incident of the romance, even down to the marriage of the oppressed heroine to the lovely Prince. When it is considered that the stories come from such diverse parts of the world as Japan, Kafristan, Anam, Chili, Brasil, Greece, &c., it must be admitted the coincidence is extraordinary. The other day I fell in with a distinctly Orientalised variation of the tradition of the overwhelming of Pharoah's host in the Red Sea. Only in this case it was not a host, but a king alone, who was overwhelmed ; and he was not in pursuit of recusant slaves, but of a very lovely maiden. Further, the scene was in India, and the avenging waters those of the Kistna. My acquaintance with the legend came about in this wise. The loftiest lady of this district (please Mr. Editor date this from nowhere), besides being a *Burra Mem*, is surpassingly lovely. If you saw her in an "accordion-pleated" spurning the floor, while her witching arms and dainty feet hypnotised your senses, you would vow that nothing could be more fascinating —until you beheld her in cardinal stockings and abbreviated magenta skirt in a foot-locking jig, when your ravished senses would be too hopelessly upset to express any opinion. Perhaps, you benighted people of the North-West are not sufficiently advanced in the social scale to know what a foot-locking jig is ? This triumph of the saltatory art is, I understand, indigenous to enlightened and progressive Madras. I believe it is an invention (patented) of the talented and versatile "Boss" of the Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Company. It was first displayed to an admiring world last year during the performance at Bangalore of *Jack Sheppard*, when the gallant captain and a charming amateur actress gave an exposition of its beauties that firmly established it in society, and it now rivals skirt-dancing in popularity. It is unlike skirt-dancing in that base man cannot be dispensed with, and the skirts are almost as much abbreviated as a ballet-girl's. It shows off pretty feet to advantage, and at intervals in the dance the lady's foot rests gracefully within her partner's—something like a hand clasp. As an Irish friend picturesquely described it : "It's just shaking hands with the fut !"

Said the Head Assistant Collector—a romantic young man lately joined—to the Burra Mem : "All Brahmin clerks have taken leave in order to pay their *devoirs* at the shrine of the Goddess *Amba*. There is a sculptured image at the great Srisailam temple to represent her. From what I can gather, it is a work of art rivalling the Venus de Medici." "Nonsense," said the Burra Mem, spanning her waist with two little rosy tipped hands which would have made a manicure artist rave : "Aryan women have no shape, and, of course, this goddess must have been sculptured from an Aryan model." Then she put out a little foot that would have won a prize at the Chicago Exhibition, and curled a chiselled lip that Harry Furniss himself could not have caricatured. The Head Assistant sighed : "At any rate" he said, "those clerks of mine swear that the image at Srisailam is a surpassingly beautiful one. They tell me that every day a new cloth is bound round the image, and that pilgrims from all parts of India bring the richest and most gorgeous cloths—often encrusted with jewels—to replenish the wardrobe of the sculptured goddess." Then the Burra Mem laid her commands on me. "You are going up that way," she said, "do see that image and let me know if——" Here she paused and drew her own Juno-like figure to its full height. I bowed to the tips of her rosetted shoes as I murmured : "If it equals you ? Nay, Madam, that is not possible."

. . . . . .

"Has the High priest come, Bismarck ?" My Oriental butler from his Machiavelian propensities I had christened "Bismarck." "No come, Sar," replied Bismarck, presenting himself in an unimpeachable snow white four-cornered turban ; "if your honour make a little swear, good ; he thinking you second sort gentleman. Yesterday you give him chair, you not say bad word—he thinking you second sort gentleman ; he no fear : he no come." "Well," I rejoined severely, "I'll use sufficiently picturesque language for a Member of Council if he fails to keep his appointment this morning notwithstanding that he's a High Priest—and don't give him a chair when he calls again !" This colloquy occurred in my tent at the foot of the temple-crowned Srisailam hills. The High Priest the previous evening had promised to give me a sight of the sculptured goddess under certain reservations—and here the villain had failed to keep his appointment. In anticipation, I saw the scornful curl of the Burra Mem's lip, when I should present myself with my acknowledgment of defeat. The study which she would afford me of her statuesque shoulders—nay, I could count the very buttons down her back as she turned contemptuously away. This mental vision of what was in store aroused me to the necessity of energetic and aggressive measures. "Look here, Bismarck," I said, menacingly fingering the edge of a carving knife ; "I'll show you all that I'm a first sort gentleman. Both you and the High Priest may order your coffins if I don't see that image before to-night," and I made a decapitating flourish in the air with the knife. Rather scared at this demonstration, Bismarck fled. I then opened my file of newspapers and read in great leaded headlines :—"The Secretary of State muddling the currency." "Rumoured Russian aggression on the Afghan Border. "French encroachments in Siam," and swore a full-flavoured objurgation which startled Bismarck from under the eaves of the tent-chick—where he had been intently listening—to the back regions.

. . . . . .

Dusk was deepening into night, and the forest nightjars jarred until my state of irritation was almost unbearable, when Bismarck cautiously intruded his head. "Done murder one man in Srisailam, Sar," he enunciated ; "me go see." I sprung to my feet, inducted into my breast a revolver that had done me good service in the Boer war, and strode after Bismarck. In trying to force an entrance into the temple, we ran against the High Priest. "What do you mean ?" I cried brusquely, remembering Bismarck's injunction as to the behaviour of a 'first sort gentleman,' "What the unmentionable do you mean ? I hear you have murdered a man ?" "It is not that, sir," rejoined the High Priest, evidently impressed with my profanity, "a female pilgrim has died within the inner penetralia of the temple of the Goddess Amba. We could not allow men to enter there to bear out the corpse nor the adjacent shrines on the route to be defiled by its passage, so we have broken a hole through the wall, and the corpse is now being lowered down." Even as he spoke, a corpse was lowered over the wall, by means of a rope tied round the neck, almost at our feet. I promptly seized the opportunity chance had thrown in my way. "There may have been a murder perpetrated here," I said gravely. "I must go in and investigate." "It is profanity !" cried the High Priest wildly. "It is justice," I rejoined sternly. "Under the British *Raj* no crime must lurk even beneath the shrines of your idols." The High Priest bowed submissively. I was escorted to the very uppermost pinnacle of Srisailam, were no man's foot except that of the annointed *Yatis* had ever trodden before. Into the innermost penetralia I advanced : masses of lovely tresses sacrificed by women worshippers cumbering my steps until I was ushered into the presence of a statue of imposing beauty, and so instinct with life that I started back. Then the bejewelled robes flashed back the gloam of the torches, and I knew I was before the Goddess Amba. "Would that I had Pygmalion's power," I sighed, "and could move this beauteous goddess into life !"

"Well," said the Burra Mem, when I presented myself on my return from the Srisailam expedition ; "did you see that ridiculous idol ? "It's the very image of yourself !" I blurted awkwardly ; "if you wore a nose-ring—really it might pass for your own statue !" She smiled forgivingly. "Then these Aryans have some notion of beauty !" she said. "What is the legend attaching to this statue ?" Then, as I noted her open-worked stockings and rosy instep, her goldbronze hair and ivory complexion, I murmured the following legend into her pearly ear : "A mighty King, named Chandragupta Raja, whose life was devoted to hunting, had a daughter born to him. 'Sacrifice her,' he cried ; 'we want men-children who can bend the bow and launch the spear. Let her not offend my sight !' Now the queen wailed over this diotum, and taking a man into her counsel, who had slain the tiger, spurned the panther, and trodden on the wild boar, she spake thus : 'O trusty servant, who fears not the beasts of the forest, take my daughter Amba into thy care, and deliver her only to the great God Kistna. It so happened that the child grew into a maiden of surpassing beauty, and hunting along the banks of the Kistna, her father one day beheld and loved her. To his amorous solicitations the maiden coyly demurred, and, devoured by his passion, he fiercely pursued her. The chase was long, and the maiden tired :—'O Father Kistna,' she cried, invoking the river as she sped along the bank, 'Preserve me from being ravished ! Save thy child !' At the invocation, the waters of the Kistna rolled back, piling on each side in mountainous walls, and the maid ran through the passage thus afforded dryshod, but when the king pursued, the waters swept their natural course, annihilating him in their depths. The virtue of this maiden is celebrated throughout India, and the pilgrims who throng her shrine are uncountable !" "It's a very pretty legend," said the Burra Mem ; "but fancy lavishing a new costume every day on an image ? No wonder it draws people from everywhere. Now, if only I wore a new costume every day." But I fainted at the idea !

ROBIN HOOD (in the *Pioneer*).

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplde.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	70 50	56 71	57 80	49 50
Thursday, Aug. 23rd	.....	.....	0 25	0 71
Total	70 50	56 71	58 05	50 21
Total fall to August 23rd, 1893	68 68	57 71	56 43	55 47
Total fall to August 23rd, 1892	64 73	56 80	55 59	53 13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour, Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·629	ESE	2	56·6	77·4	87	0·11	17·60	−2·35
Agra	29·603	SE	6	58·6	76·7	89	0·11	10·99	−8·67
Cawnpore	29·668	Calm	2	63·8	77·1	97	1·14	31·25	...
Allahabad	29·662	SSE	5	57·6	76·3	95	0·44	41·79	+15·28
Jhansi	29·676	SW	3	56·1	74·7	96	1·16	31·59	+4·28
Jacobabad	29·599	Calm	4	101·5	77·1	80	0·05	0·29	−2·32
Karachi	29·659	WSW	14	80·0	78·7	84	...	18·63	+13·24
Jeypore	29·666	WSW	3	57·1	74·9	96	0·90	16·26	−3·90
Ajmere	29·662	SW	7	53·4	73·6	93	0·13	16·15	+1·03
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·742	SW	1	?	76·1

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

THE sluggish current of business has been stirred during the past week by a strong and rapid movement in Exchange, which has caused an advance in rates of 23-32d. in demand Bank Bills, and 25-32d. in three months' sight Credits on last week's quotations, the market having closed firm last evening with a still upward tendency, the Banks being shut to-day for a native holiday. The Export Markets have all remained in a state of quietude or dulness, but on about last week's level of prices, except in the case of Linseed, which has declined sensibly in value. Money is still easy, and the Bank of Bombay has further reduced its rates by one per cent., making the minimum 3 per cent. Government Paper is 7/8 per cent. higher in Fours, Freights are weak, but not lower except for prompt shipment, in which position they may be called 6d. per ton below last week's quotations in the absence of demand for tonnage. There has been rather more doing in Imports, especially in the Indent branch; but prices are upon about the previous level.

MONEY.—Although the increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance shown by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank, issued on Monday, was, at 19¾ lakhs, some 7¼ lakhs less than the addition disclosed by the previous Return, the position of the Money Market remained about the same during the week under notice, business generally having shown no sign worth mentioning of returning animation, though a better feeling has been induced in some directions by the improvement in Exchange, which is still taking place. The falling-off in trade requirements for Money last week amounted to nearly 12 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 27¼ lakhs in the week preceding, and was owing to a material addition to Private Deposits, and some decrease both in Loans and Bills Discounted; the further increase in the Cash Balance having been caused by an addition to Government Deposits—almost entirely at the Bank's head office. The market has meantime continued to be easy, and yesterday the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates (to-day, on which day a change is usually made, being a native holiday) by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last Friday, a firm feeling at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months'sight Credits, ready and moderately forward, at which rates a considerable business was done, both ways. Gold was also sold on the basis of about 1s. 1½d. Demand; and later on business was done for the near future, at 1s. 1 11-32d. and 1s. 1 3-8d. for December-January, while at the close, Telegraphic, for near transfer, was reported at 1s. 1½d.; 1s. 1 3-8d. being named for Credits, for August-October delivery, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for next year; the strength of the market being attributable to the expectation of a 10-million China Loan. On Saturday the market opened firm again at 1s. 1 ½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits; but there was no enquiry for Bank remittance at the rate, though a fair amount of Mercantile Paper was reported to have been placed at the above quotation. Calcutta quotations coming 1-16d. higher, this market followed suit, Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 1 9-32d., at which rate a fair amount was taken, and 1s. 1 13-32d. for 3 months' sight Merchants' Bills, at which a fair amount of business was also reported, the market closing firm. The market was firm again at opening on Monday at 1s. 1 5-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a little was done during the day; but Calcutta rates coming higher than those ruling here, and Bank resales and Gold again offering on the basis of 1s. 1 7-16d., at which a fair business was reported, our rates also rose 1-32d. to 1-16d., the market closing firm at the advance. On Tuesday the feeling was firm again at opening, at 1s. 1 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 13-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits; but sellers of Gold and resales of Bank Demand coming in the market to a large extent, rates began to rise immediately, Bank Demand finally reaching 1s. 1 17-32d. In Mercantile Paper, 1s. 1½d. was reported early in the day for three months' sight Credits, for August delivery; 1s. 1 17-32d. for August-September; and 1s. 1 9-16d. to the end of the year; at which rates a fair amount transpired, for all deliveries. Yesterday, the market opened firm again at 1s. 1 9-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, at 1s. 1 23-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 1½d. to the end of the year, at which latter rate a little was done early in the day, but could not be repeated; but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry for any delivery. Meanwhile, Calcutta rates coming firmer every hour, and Gold and resales continuing to be offered freely, quotations here gradually rose to 1s. 1 29-32d. for ready Credits, sales having been reported at the intermediate rates. Bank Telegraphic was also offering, without attracting attention, at 1s. 1¾d., and the market closed firm again at the following ready quotations, which are our final ones (the Banks being closed to-day for a native holiday) forward rates being 1s. 1 13-16d., and 1s. 1 25-32d., for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, respectively; and 1s. 1 15-16d., for three months' sight Credits for December delivery, 1s. 2d. being named for 1895.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 ¾d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 ¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 25-32d.	„
Do. 4 „	1s. 1 13-16d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 1 15-16d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 2d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 1 31-32d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 2¼d.	„
Francs 3 „	1-46¼	„
Do. 6 „	1-47⅞	„

The increased amounts of Council Bills which have been taken lately both in Calcutta and here are only the material result of a reaction after the excessive remittances, which went forward from the East in the early part of the year—a good quantity of which have had to be returned—combined with the Gold that has now to be sold for export to provide funds for payment of Silver imports, the latter of which does not now appear to find such a ready market as heretofore.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 103 for Fours for Money, and 103 5-8 for Account; but rates soon advanced 1-8 per cent., maintaining the rise in a steady market, and closing at 104 and 103 7-8 in the two positions, respectively; 3½ per Cents having been quoted at 103¼; and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1864-5 at 104¼ to 3-8. On Saturday rates opened at 104 for Fours for Money, and 103 7-8 for Account, and business for the settlement was booked in the morning at 103 11-16; but, later on, the market improved, 104, buyers, for cash, and 103 15-16 for the end of the month having been the final quotations, with 103¼ quoted for 3½ per Cents. The market opened on Monday at 104 1/8 for Money, and 104 for Account, for Fours, and after drooping to the extent of 1-16 to 1/8 per cent., rates returned to the opening quotations at which they left off; 103¼ having been named for 3½ per Cents. On Tuesday 104 1-16 for Fours, for cash, and 103 15-16 for the settlement at the end of the month were quoted at opening; but a weaker feeling soon coming over the market, rates receded 3-16 per cent, for Money, and 1-16 for Account, say to 103 7/8 in both positions, at which, however, they remained steady to the close; 103 having been named for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday the market opened at 104 3-16 for Fours for Money, and 104 1-16 for Account; but rates shortly advanced to 104¼ and 104 3-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off with a steady feeling in the market; 103¼ being the closing rate for 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1¼ per cent. lower, at 126¼. Port Trust Bonds have declined ¼ per cent., to 107.

SHARES.—With the improvement of Silver a further upward movement has taken place in the value of Cotton Mill shares in many cases, and, compared with our quotations of a week ago, we now report an advance of Rs. 125 in Central India; of Rs. 100 in Sun; of Rs. 92½ in Britannia; of Rs. 60 in Presidency; of Rs. 45 in Sholapur; of Rs. 30 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 25 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Hyderabad, and Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 15 each in Bombay United, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Coorla, and Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, Hindustan, Khandeish, and Swadeshi, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 5 each in Sunderdas and Framji Petit; of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed Manufacturing, and of Rs. 2 in Leopold. In Press Shares East Indian have advanced Rs. 15; Prince of Wales, Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous Scrip, Port Canning has advanced Rs. 10; Bombay Flour Mills, Rs. 5; Kemp and Co., Rs. 5; Badham, Pile, Rs. 3; and Thacker and Co., Rs. 2; Delhi Cloth shares are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 10 during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change of importance in the position of staple *Grey Goods* during the past week beyond some increase in the volume of business passing. Up-country buyers, however, are taking little more than before; and prices show no material alteration. The orders going forward from this side to England are upon a somewhat larger scale on account of the rise in Exchange. No change to speak of has taken place in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods in which only a small business has transpired at current rates; and the same remark applies to *Locally-made Goods*. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been some 2,500 packages; and of *Local* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Imported Twist*, in a steady market, and on the basis of last week's rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on last Tuesday aggregated 5,500 bales, Exchange in Bombay having declined to Rs. 191¼; and things here are in about the same state as before. The fall in Exchange has rather discouraged some spinners and holders, who have shown more anxiety to sell, and have in some cases accepted a reduction of 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb. The week's Sales are estimated at 3,000 bales.

METAL.—A decline of 12 annas per cwt. has taken place in the value of *Copper*, and of 8 annas in *Yellow Metal*, the tone of both markets having been quiet, with only a small business reported. *Iron* has also declined 8 to 16 annas per cwt. in a quiet market, and with business upon a small scale.

COAL.—Sales have been reported this week of *Powell's Duffryn* of August shipment, at Rs. 17½; and some ready. Cardiff description, at Rs. 17 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	*Nil.*		
West do.	Rs.	17	per ton.
Australian	*Nil.*		
Powell's Duffryn	„	17¼	„
Cardiff	„	17 1/8	„
Japan	*Nil.*		

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been quiet in tone, but unchanged in value throughout the week, with but little demand from local spinners, and hardly any from shippers, the purchases of the latter not amounting to 1,000 bales—all Bengal. The Mills have taken about 3,500 bales, consisting of Oomra descriptions, Bhownugger, Tinnevelly, Dharwar, and Bengal. The market closed quiet this evening with prices still unchanged.

There was again a comparatively light rainfall ranging from ·04 cents at Khangaum in the Oomra circle to 2·90 inches at Cawnpore in the Bengal circle (where a break in the weather was needed) over the whole of the Cotton area during the latter part of last week; and though more rain was generally needed in the Oomra circle, and at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, the plants were flourishing, as they also were in the Broach, Dhollera, and Bengal circles; the plants in the Beawar district of the last being in flower.

To-day's telegraphic reports from the districts are generally of a favourable tenor. Fine weather was needed in the Bengal and Dhollera circles; but the plants, meantime, were flourishing. More rain was wanted in most of the districts of the Oomra circle, but not urgently. Sowing was making good progress at Hubli in the Dharwar circle.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	171—3 1-32d.
Do. F. G.	„	156—2 25-32d.
Do. Good	„	145—2 19-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	180—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	172—3 1-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	175—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	„	166—2 15-16d.
Oomra F. Good	„	188—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	„	174—3 3-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„	200—3 17-32d.
Do. F. G.	„	186—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	„	179—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	188—3 5-16d.
Westerns	„	181—3 3-16d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	6,707	6,484	4,292
From 1st January to 22nd August...	1,517,750	1,492,143	1,599,411
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,908	4,790	1,050
From 1st January to 22nd August...	759,092	735,882	841,731
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	627	411	1,985
From 1st January to 22nd August.	133,845	131,392	137,105

WHEAT has continued to attract but little attention from shippers, and the tone of the market was quiet until yesterday, when the feeling became dull, and prices receded ⅛ to 1 anna per cwt., making our quotations as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	14	0 „
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	9	6 „
Red Delhi	„	3	5	6 „
Hard Yellow	„	3	8	0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	8	0 „
Hard Red	„	3	6	0 „

SEEDS were a quiet market at the close of last week, with a small export business passing and prices unchanged except in the case of *Linseed*, which was one anna per cwt. lower; but at the beginning of the present week the tone became dull, and rates declined one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*. The market remained in the same state thereafter at a further drop of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt.			
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„	6-8-0		
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	6-2-0	to „ 6-4-0	„
Do. Red do.	„	5-14-0	to „ 6-2-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	27,823	60,477	168,094
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August	2,717,383	5,469,792	8,474,872
Linseed for the week ...	19,279	16,181	28,568
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August	5,058,526	3,782,458	3,410,414
Rapeseed for the week...	42,847	34,724	15,063
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August	3,207,943	3,943,903	1,292,326
Gingellyseed for the week	1,291	201	2,092
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August	749,179	944,745	855,183

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	24,700	66,608	135,932
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August.....	1,486,362	4,096,750	7,862,150
Linseed for the week ...	31,897	55,968	35,583
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August.....	4,881,885	3,551,644	3,251,655
Rapeseed for the week...	4,008	107,498	25,037
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August.....	2,735,928	3,540,834	1,007,997
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	22,373	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd August.....	891,498	1,120,225	940,604

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	...	..
Teheran	23	2	53 p.m.	..	14
Suez	23	3	... p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	..	3
„ Karachi	...	23	...	7
„ Madras	...	16	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AFRICA.

DEATH.

JENNINGS—May 12, at Blantyre Shire Highlands, British East Central Africa, George Jennings, formerly of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREEN—August 13, at Chupri, Peshawar, the wife of Sub-Conductor W W Green, Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—August 18, at Asansol, East Indian Railway, Arthur, younger son of J Stuart Brooke, aged 3 years and 10 months.

CHARDE—August 13, at Mooltan, of remittent fever, Edith Margaret Douglas, widow of Edmund Lovell Charde, late District Superintendent, Punjab Police, aged 59 years and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

IN a recent article in these columns on the Korean crisis it was pointed out that the Great Siberian Railway, now being constructed by order of the Czar, would give to Russia an immense strategical advantage in the extreme East of Asia, and that this consideration rendered the preservation of Korean independence a matter of great interest to the Eastern dependencies of Great Britain. An official report on the industries of Russia, circulated before the Korean trouble broke out, gives a great deal of information respecting the railway, which under present circumstances will repay careful study. The line will be double the length of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and when complete will enable the "globe-trotter" to travel by rail from Calais to the shores of the North Pacific. The railway will extend from a junction with the present system at Cheliabinsk, close to the Ural Mountains, to Vladivostock, on the Sea of Japan, a distance of 4,714 miles. The line, which is estimated to cost upwards of thirty-five millions of pounds sterling (or £7,429 per mile) will run through the northern half of Asia between the fiftieth and sixtieth parallel of latitude, until nearing the Pacific, when it will turn south at a tangent to Vladivostock. It will more or less belt the Chinese frontier from Oka to the terminus, or, in other words, running for the most part parallel with Central Europe, it will at the end come as far south as the latitude of Asia Minor or Turkey. The distance from Calais to Vladivostock will be 7,214½ miles, the longest continuous railway journey in the world, and one which will occupy from twelve to fifteen days. The line will complete the encircling of the habitable globe by iron roads, and will render it possible to reduce the distance travelled in a journey round the world to 17,701½ miles. Ever since 1857, when the project was first mooted, the idea of a railway through Siberia to the Pacific has been discussed by the Russian authorities, but it was not until after the lapse of thirty years that the Czar resolved on the construction of the Great Siberian Railway on a route recommended by the engineer Ostrovsky. On March 17, 1891, an Imperial rescript was issued stating that the Emperor had "finally and irrevocably" decided to have the line constructed. A few months later the Czarevitch laid the first stone of the great undertaking at Vladivostock. Soon after, the work of laying the two extreme sections—the West Siberian and the South Ussarisk—was commenced. Last year work was begun on the Central Siberian section from Obi to Krasnoyarsk. The South Ussarisk part will be completed in a few months, and in 1895 a commencement will be made with the North Ussarisk section. Four years later the Transbaikal and Amoor sections are to be begun. It will thus be seen that the railway is to be built consecutively in three stages or sections.

It is estimated that the whole line will take ten years to complete. This does not seem at all an unreasonable time for carrying out so vast a scheme, more especially as the route along the deserted and rock-bound borders of Siberia will present many engineering and economic difficulties. Numerous large rivers have to be crossed by high bridges from one to over two miles long, river-beds in narrow gorges have to be traversed on concrete embankments a hundred feet high, huge cuttings have to be made in solid rock and in soil which is eternally frozen to a depth of 24½ feet, and mountains have to be tunnelled through or surmounted at a height of 4,103 feet. But we know from experience that Russia has a habit of extending her means of communication very rapidly, and it is more than possible that the line will be an accomplished fact before the nineteenth century has run its course. However, it is satisfactory to know that periodical reports upon the progress of the work are sent in by the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and there are not wanting other signs that the Foreign Office is manifesting a lively interest in the project. A factor of considerable importance in considering the time likely to be occupied in the construction of the line is the unavoidable necessity of sending workmen all the way from European Russia to the sparsely-populated Lake Baskil circuit. In fact, to most of the sections navvies, masons, and other special workmen, as also rails, fastenings, rolling stock, and other materials, will have to be largely sent by sea to Vladivostock. The dwelling-houses for overseers, plate-layers, and watchmen are to be of the simplest construction, and the crossings will be left unguarded except in towns and thickly-populated places. Only those stations where a large number of passengers may be expected will have waiting-rooms, and these will be as small as possible. At all other points some accommodation is set apart in dwelling-houses for the requirements of the station service or the convenience of casual passengers. The earthworks are being made for a single tract about sixteen feet wide, the rails being 18lbs. weight. Passing as it does through an enormous expanse of country, under the most widely differing topographical conditions the line is not of course projected in one general technical type.

The Russian Government does not expect that the line will prove remunerative for a long time to come, but the Czar is if opinion that he is justified in making an annual appropriation for its construction from the general revenue of from four to five millions pounds sterling, for there are involved in the project numerous advantages not subject to arithmetical computation. "The Great Siberian Railway," says the official publication from which we quote, "will unite the most distant points of Europe and Asia, will draw the old world nearer to the new, and will benefit, not only Russia, but will do great service to the material and spiritual cultivation of humanity, from which latter point of view it will acquire much importance and interest for the whole civilized world." The report then passes from the philanthropic to the commercial aspect of the undertaking. The line, it is said, will give a powerful impetus to the whole economical development of Siberia, and will call many new branches of industrial activity into existence. Increased quantities of grain will find their way to the Baltic ports; the iron and coal mines will give enormous yields, and gold mining will receive an impetus. As the line will open up uninterrupted railroad communication between Europe and the Far East, the Russian Government claim that they are opening up a new horizon for universal trade. The report—a very effusive one—proceeds to point out that "the strenuous endeavours made by Germany to gain possession of the markets of the Pacific, and the efforts which have been made to complete the Panama Canal, visibly show that the economic struggle already commenced will end on the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian railway has now appropriated part of the freights of silk, tea, and furs, which previously reached Europe through Suez. Undoubtedly part of these goods will pass through Russia, as the journey from Europe through Vladivostock to Shanghai will be made in eighteen or twenty days, instead of forty-five through Suez, or thirty-five days, as at present, by the Canadian railways. . . . Russia, on the other hand, will be able to take a much more active part in supplying China with those goods which are now imported thither from other countries." Before this rosy view of the situation is accepted, it should be borne in mind that official reports in Russia—at least those intended for the public eye—are apt to err a good deal on the side of optimism. China may not be quite so ready to allow Russia to carry her merchandise as the Cossack writer imagines. The people of the Celestial Empire are more averse to change than any other nation, and may prefer to keep to the present method of obtaining supplies. In short, it may be safely asserted that China will not be particularly solicitous for the success along her own frontier of a railway line which (to quote from the official report) is to have "sufficient rolling stock to be able to form three sets of army trains per twenty-four hours," and of which an officer of the Czar has written: "As it shortens the distance from European Russia to the east of Asia, in a like measure will the power of Russia increase in the East."

CAMBAY records will be more interesting next year than this, for the direct rule of the Maharaja will have had a re-trial, and Government will have some idea of the success likely to attend their recent action. It is only within the past few months that we announced the withdrawal of the special administration, which was established in 1890, and it is needless now to go over the circumstances leading to the appointment of the administration, they have become ancient history. But the administration report is worthy of perusal as it indicates the degree of progress, which the state has made during the interregnum of the past four years. As was inevitable changes in the personnel have been effected. Major Kennedy, the special Political Agent, has left Cambay, and the state politically will be under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent at Kaira. Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, the late Dewan, has reverted to his appointment in British service, and Rao Bahadur Madhavram Harinarayan, Chief Revenue Officer of the State, takes his place, the appointment having been approved by the Government of Bombay. The post of Chief Revenue Officer has been abolished and the Revenue Officer has been placed in charge of a Wahiwatdar whose powers are similar to those only of a British Mamlatdar, for all superior powers in revenue matters are vested in the Dewan. As a matter of course the relations of the state with the British Government and the adjoining state of Baroda are cordial and satisfactory, and even the Maharaja's poorest friend will hope they may continue so under the new *regime*. The year under report has seen the completion of the reforms in the administration of the state, which had been projected by the Bombay Government. The new Survey Settlement came into force during the year, the old Bhagwati system being abolished. The revenue is, by it, enhanced, but the increase is shown to be only nominal, and the full amount is not to be collected in the current year. As there was an abundant wheat crop the cultivators realised the advantage of paying in cash and not in kind, and, says the report, they paid the amount of their khots with great ease. The total of arrears has diminished, and altogether the outstanding balances have been greatly reduced. It is also recorded that the Wararada Giras dispute has been finally settled. Referred to arbitration the two arbitrators originally differed as to the award, one finding their documents on which the claim was based to be forged, and the other finding them to be genuine. One rejected the claim; the other allowed it. Major Kennedy being appointed umpire found that the documents were forged; being helped to this decision by the admission of their spuriousness by the plaintiff girassia who acted to be allowed to withdraw them. The long-pending dispute is thus happily closed, vice being vanquished and virtue triumphant. There are other disputes yet to be decided, however, though not among girassias. Two boundary questions remain to be settled with the Guzarati Talukdari Settlement Officer. No progress in these matters was made during the year beyond getting the localities mapped out. Though cultivators had a good time in the year they have not made any attempt to reclaim waste lands: indeed they relinquished three times as much as they took up. This is explained by the fact that under the old system they kept more land than they could cultivate, because they had not to pay anything to the state for land they did not till. Under the new system they must pay for all, therefore they gave up all superfluous land in their possession, and kept their money for more profitable purposes. It is a matter for regret, however, that over twenty-five per cent. of the cultivable land in the state is not under cultivation. The absence of drainage in the Bara village accounts for much of this, but there is a prospect of the Kaira Public Works Department doing something to supply the want. The repair of a large tank, near Walli, will also enable the ryots to put a large area of land, now lying waste, under rice, so the prospect of diminishing the area of waste lands is brightening. So profitable were the crops last year that it was only necessary to make "tuggavi" advances to the sum of Rs. 2,200 as against Rs. 12,958 in the previous year. Cultivators have now recognised the necessity for storing up grain for seed and the undesirability of not depending for it upon others. The Local Fund cess was introduced along with the Survey Settlement; the state contributing upwards of eleven thousand rupees out of a total of sixteen thousand, and the bulk has been devoted to the construction of roads and new wells and the repair of old ones.

THE chapter dealing with Protection shows that necessary British laws are followed in spirit by the State, with the exception of Limitation, Stamp, and Registration Acts, which the state has made for itself. There is no regular military force in the state; but there are irregular levies called Berukhs, Beradri, and Mogulai Paga, numbering altogether three hundred and ninety-two, the artillery being represented by seven men—a "force" sufficient to fire the customary salutes so indispensable to official life in India. Major Kennedy re-organised the troops, reducing the artillery to six and the cavalry (Mogulai Paga) from thirty-eight to twenty-five. These latter act as body-guard to the Nawab, the Berukhs and Beradri keep watch and ward at the gates of the town, and the palace and serve as attendants, and their strength has been cut down from three hundred and forty-seven to two hundred and five, a corresponding reduction having also been made in the cost of their maintenance. The regular police, well-disciplined and drilled, number a hundred and twenty, and altogether during the year they had to deal with a hundred and eighty-eight crimes, in the bulk of which they obtained convictions. Cambay has five criminal and four civil courts at work—the Nawab's court being highest, and that to which appeals are addressed. Prisoners in Cambay are all set to work on undertakings of public utility; there being no in-door work allotted to them, they are employed in state gardens and on the roads. The consequence is they are all healthy and the jails have been free of epidemic. There is but one Municipality—that which presides over Cambay city, but its affairs are not conducted on the principles of local self-government as in British districts, being managed by a state department. But its sanitation is well looked after, and the water-supply has been improved. During the administration the trade of the state has been extended, 758 laden and 157 light vessels having entered the port during last year. Both exports and imports have grown, and manufactures and industries developed. Agate and carnelian stone-work, carpets, chadders, sarees, and dhoturs are made and horn and ivory work engaged in, and a state clay factory has been started, turning out glazed jars similar to those at present imported from Singapore. Two ginning factories turn out between four and five thousand candies a year, and are capable of even better results. The list of public works carried out is a formidable one, the cost aggregating close on a lakh of rupees. The State is ambitious to establish railway communication, and with a view to ascertaining whether the traffic between Cambay and Petlad is sufficient for a railway the traffic between the two towns has been carefully recorded. It is shown that during the year twenty-six thousand carts, five hundred pack-bullocks, seven hundred camels, and seventeen ponies and donkeys have been employed, while over four lakhs of passengers have travelled along the road. The Cambay-Petlad road, eighteen miles in length will, shortly be completed, and is aligned so as to admit of a railway being run along it. The traffic is held to be sufficient to make a railway remunerative, and the Nawab is anxious to have the line constructed. All the state debts, which were many, have been paid off, and when the Nawab was restored in April last there was a balance in hand of close upon three lakhs of rupees. Medical relief has been placed upon a practical basis, and schools have been opened wherever necessary, the total now being twenty-six

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUFFER STATE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Sir Edward Grey, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the expedition for defining the limits of a "Buffer State," to be created on the upper waters of the Mekong, will start in October next.

THE SUPPLY OF MEN FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, last evening, said that the efforts of the Admiralty to secure an increased supply of men for the Navy have been extremely successful.

THE UPPER NILE.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, reverting to the subject of the Agreement, lately concluded, between France and the Congo Independent State, strongly urges the necessity of an effective occupation of the Upper Nile by England.

GENERAL TRENCH.

The *Times*, correcting the former notice, announces that it was General Frederick Chenevix-Trench, who had died at Braemer under suspicious circumstances.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

In the cricket match Surrey beat Kent by an innings and 136 runs, and Lancashire defeated Middlesex by nine wickets.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar is confined to his room, suffering from a slight attack of influenza.

FLAWS IN THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

Numerous errors and omissions have been discovered in the new American Tariff Bill, and they will likely lead to much litigation.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following is the latest intelligence concerning the Behar cadastral survey. Mr. Ibbetson, officiating Secretary to the Government of India, has drafted a letter from the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of Bengal, and after briefly stating the Secretary of State's orders that records should be kept, pointing out the relations between the ryots and the zemindars, and that the survey must be carried out, Mr. Ibbetson, on behalf of the Government of India, has asked for a Bill to be drafted for the purpose of carrying out the orders from the home Government, and for its introduction into the local Council, at an early date. The consolidated settlement rules are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

VACANCIES IN THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Two additional members of H. E. the Viceroy's Council will vacate their seats in December next on the completion of their terms of office, namely, the Hon. Mr. Rashbehary Ghose and Sir Griffith Evans. New appointments will be made when their terms expire. The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and the Hon. Mr. Buckingham also vacate in January. New recommendations for the Council will be made in November.

RETIREMENTS.

Mr. Stephens, additional Member of the Board of Revenue, retires in January, 1895, and Dr. Lethbridge, in February.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's tour has been finally agreed upon, and full details will be published immediately. No material changes have been made.

CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

It is stated, on unquestionable authority, that there is to be a very large cavalry camp-of-exercise at Secunderabad, in the end of November and early in December. No fewer than nine full cavalry regiments will attend.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON.

It has been decided that Colonel Saunderson, Judge Advocate-General, will not get an extension of service.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The total amount of the 4 per cent. loans, tendered in India for conversion, up to 21st August, under the notification of the 12th August, is Rs. 366,00,000; of which Rs. 350,00,000 are of the loan of 1865.

THE MILITARY WORKS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The Military Works Committee having threshed out nearly all the points at issue their draft report will be ready shortly.

THE WAZIRIS.

Reports from the Waziri border show that the Abdur Rahman section of Mahsud Waziris are still in a hostile frame of mind. They number about 1,200 fighting men. The main body of the tribesmen are apparently friendly.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAKE.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* reports the remarkable disappearance of Lake Pandar, in Yasim. It measured four miles and a-half long. He he passed it on July 13, when it was in existence; when he returned on the 31st idem it had vanished. It had apparently burst the temporary dam, which caused its formation. No serious damage has been done.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

There were some good events in to-day's meeting. In the Four British Officers Fencing Foils contest Lieutenant Morris beat Lieutenant Waddington; Lieutenant Protheroe Smith beat Lieutenant Phelps. Lieutenant Morris won the final bout with Lieutenant Protheroe Smith. In the Single Stick Competition Lance-Corporal Brennan was first with Sergeant-Instructor Flynn second. In Putting 24-pound Shot, Lance-Sergeant Rowe, whose shot covered 29 feet 10 inches, was first, and Private Mills, of the Leinsters, second. In Tent-pegging Lance, the 36th Field Battery scored 35 points. In Lance Mounted *vs.* Bayonet the native cavalrymen took both the prizes. Sword *vs.* Sword Mounted was won by the Body-Guard man. The 23rd Rifles won the Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet. In the Tug-of-War for British Troops, the 1st Battery won easy from the Yorkshires; the Leinsters beat the 72nd Field Battery after a splendid bout. Sergeant-Instructor Chatterton won the Fencing Foils contest, defeating Sergeant-Instructor Ancill. The two and-a-half Miles Bicycle Race was won by Armourer-Sergeant Lidbetter, of the Yorkshire Regiment, with Corporal Huby, of the Yorkshires, second. The 25th Rifles won the Bayonet Exercise prize. The Lance *vs.* Lance-Mounted was won by the 2nd Lancers.

PARSEE CRICKET.

A PEEP INTO THE PAST.

The great annual match between the Presidency and the Parsees begins to-day, when it may not be amiss to have a peep into the early history of Parsee cricket. Its origin goes back to the early fifties, before the days of the Mutiny, and old men there are still living who were among its pioneers. They saw Englishmen playing the game, and the well-known instinct of their race for imitation and adaptation, stimulated by an innate love of sport impelled them to go and do likewise. And their early efforts were ludicrously crude. Sticks of any kind, shape, or size stood for stumps, and in default of sticks, an umbrella stuck into the ground, or even a big stone, at a pinch, did duty for the wickets. The ball, with all its angularities was the product of the ingenuity of the shoemaker in the street; and the bat, a flat wooden piece of varying width might have been made, or rather "rough hewn," to order, by the carpenter over the way. Bails there were not, and they were not missed at all. The club which boasted an equipment of English made cricket kit was generally regarded with admiring despair, for it was not everybody who could afford the luxury of having these expensive articles. They played on the Esplanade and the Marine Battalion grounds—desolate spots in those days when the Fort, true to the name, was entrenched behind its moats and ramparts.

EARLY TROUBLES.

It was amidst a variety of difficulties that the ardent votaries of sport had to carry on their pursuit. It was quite an uphill affair in those days. To begin with, the cricket materials, however crude and humble, involved an outlay which was a tax upon their slender means. It was simply out of the question to look to their parents for a subsidy, be it ever so small, because a wholesome horror and contempt of athletics of all kinds was then one of the true tests of respectability. It was an article of their creed that there was no hope for the youth who had anything to do with games of any sort, because they had a disastrous effect upon manners and morals. So long, however, as the early cricketers could steer clear of the parental authority, they did not care very much for the obloquy and derision of other members of their community. They had also difficulties of another sort to contend against on the play-ground. They came into frequent collision, it is said, with the Mahomedan dyers who carried on their work on the Maidan. The dyers considered the intrusion of the cricketers as an unwarrantable poaching on their preserve, and so "frontier questions" arose now and again to vex the spirit of the rival combatants. Troubles arose, similarly with soldiers of the Marine Battalion, if an erratic ball happened to hit one of them. There is a well-authenticated anecdote of a cricket ball once hitting some big functionary, which threatened to bring the poor players into trouble. Mr. Arnold, a judge of the Supreme Court, whose memory is regarded by Natives with affectionate respect, and who is gratefully remembered chiefly in connection with the historical Maharaja Libel Case, happened to be passing by at the time. He saw that the mishap was not at all the fault of the players, and accordingly wrote a letter, which was published in the next morning's papers, full of high-minded sympathy for "the descendants of Zal and Rustom."

CRICKET ETHICS.

Years rolled on in this humdrum fashion before Parsee cricket took a step in advance of its humble beginnings. English-made articles of the regulation size and shape began, by slow degrees, to be more generally used, and matches were arranged with soldiers from the garrison. Justice compels me to admit that the Parsees had, in those old days, a rather inadequate conception of the ethics of cricket. If everything was fair in love why should it not be so in cricket as well? If one of them was a good bat, they thought nothing of sending him to defend the wickets for his side, of course in different disguises, more than once; and the man had a chance of successfully hiding his identity particularly after lunch, when the soldiers were supposed to be more or less off their guard. Yet even soldiers were not always to be caught napping, as may be seen from the following anecdote, which is not to be taken for pure fiction. In a match between soldiers and Parsees, the Parsee who was umpiring for his side gave out one of the batsmen of the opposite side l.-b. w. The verdict was more patriotic than just. To put it plainly, it was a palpably false decision. The soldier was indignant—I do not know if the episode occurred after lunch—and he exclaimed "What! Out?" "Yes," retorted the plucky little Parsee. The soldier was a big strapping fellow; the Parsee was a small, squeaking thing. The soldier threw down the bat, and, in a moment, hoisted the son of Zoroaster on the broad of his back, and carried him clean off the field into the tent. That was a sight indeed! The yells and frantic efforts of the captive, who was borne along in triumph, to extricate himself from his ignominious situation were greeted with roars of laughter, which contemporary history says proceeded as much from his own co-religionists as from the comrades of the mighty Samson.

CIVIL WARS.

With the advance of cricket in popularity the number of clubs was multiplied and the Esplanade presented a lively scene in the evening. There was great rivalry between some of these clubs, and also, I am sorry to add, great jealousy. Two of the leading clubs, which shall be nameless, although they have disappeared long since, had earned a special notoriety for their perpetual feuds. Each had its following of ardent partisans, who were fired by as much zeal and fury for their respective sides as the Montagues and the Capulets of old. Whenever matters came to a crisis, stumps and bats, together with walking sticks and umbrellas, were used for other than their legitimate purposes. The writer well remembers a grisly-bearded, fierce-looking man, burly and big like the proverbial Alderman who appeared on the scene as the champion of one of the contending parties, whenever matters assumed a serious aspect. He rarely, if ever, used physical force. Indeed, he had no occasion to do so, because his enormous size and the dangerous warnings which he uttered in tones of husky thunder, were quite sufficient to cow down the martial spirit of the enemy.

HOME MADE RULES.

It was long before the players knew the laws of cricket, or even knew if any such laws there were at all in existence. So each player was a law unto himself, and some of the approved notions of cricket were anything but scientific. To sky the ball was then a great performance for the batsman; the higher up he could send it, the greater the merit; and swiftness was the one and sole object to be kept in view by the bowlers, who had not the ghost of an idea as to what was meant by break or pitch. I remember a renowned trundler of those days, whose delivery was as swift as it was erratic. In a match he was generally kept back as a reserve force, being called into requisition when a partnership continued longer at the wickets, than was considered desirable. If he did not take wickets, he was pretty sure to disable the batsman—it was of course an accident due to the chances of war—and that answered the purpose about as well. Ignorant of the rules of cricket, the cricketers devised their own methods of play, such as what was called "tip and run," "three miss," "fair" and "double fair." From the zeal and devotion with which the players cultivated cricket, it may be easily understood that they were extremely jealous of the honour and glory of their respective clubs. At the conclusion of a match, the captain of the vanquished team had, until very recently, to sign a sort of deed of capitulation in the victors' score book. The captain was naturally unwilling to verify with his signature the record of his own humiliation, and much bitterness of feeling was engendered, when he employed subterfuges to escape this obligation. But there was a code of honour, even in those days, and public opinion based upon that code was ultimately too strong to enable him to play the Artful Dodger for any length of time.

SOME OLD HEROES.

Although the players were almost wholly guided by their unaided intelligence, till within the last fifteen years, the age had produced heroes of its own who were the objects of much worship and admiration. Who could have surpassed Heerajee Kosta, for instance, in maintaining a stone-wall defence? Old Heerajee was a remarkable man who equally divided his time between prayers to God and devotion to cricket. A staunch Zoroastrian he was, who, if ever the cap fell off his head, while making a run, would stop short in mid career to pick it up, and restore it reverently to the head, before proceeding to his goal. To him the risk of losing his wicket was nothing before that of eternal punishment in after life. Bomon Murghee (each player had his own cricket pseudonym), was another veteran. Who could trundle so fast and so well as he? He had but one rival and only one—"the force of nature could no further go," as the poet sings—and that was Rustom Gargar; and no man in the world could stand up to their bowling except Soloo Left-hand. Pesoo Chen was the swiftest of the swift on the field; a race horse alone could match him! These redoubtable champions figured, later on, in matches with the Bombay and the Poona Gymkhanas. They were always beaten then, and no one was surprised; because to be beaten by Englishmen in their own national game was considered almost as a law of nature.

THE TURNING POINT.

The visits of the Parsee teams to England form the turning point in their history. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who presided at a public dinner given to the first of these teams, took a correct estimate of their limited capacity as cricketers as well as of the modesty of their aim, when he observed that as artists went to Italy for models in art, so those players were going as pious pilgrims to do homage to cricket in the chosen home of cricket. The memory of the Parsees lowering the colours of Mr. Vernon's and Lord Hawk's English teams are matters of very modern history with which I have little to do here. It is considered as a marked compliment to their prowess, that for the last three years they have been opposed by the very pick of the Presidency, and the contests excite deep interest all over India. If, I were writing about the modern representative Parsee players, I should tell you that they have now acquired from their European masters and models, the moral instincts of the true sportsman. They freely acknowledge their debt to Englishmen from whom they have learnt their national game, and they are really grateful to Lord Harris, for taking a warm and sympathetic interest in their progress. They encounter to-day a powerful combination, but whether they are defeated or victorious, they are sure to take the result in a true sportsmanlike spirit. I shall only add a line in sheer justice to Mr. J. M. Patel, that it is to his tact, energy, and self-sacrifice that the progress and success of Parsee cricket is due in no small measure in these later years,

N. B. M.

CRICKET.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

As usual very complete arrangements have been made for the match to be commenced to-day between the Presidency and the Parsees. H. E. Lord Harris will be present on both days, and the Gymkhana have erected a special pavilion for him. The Yacht Club, the Byculla Club, and the Bombay Club all have tents on the ground, while reserved enclosures have also been provided for the Parsee, Hindu, and Islam Gymkhanas, and the club of the Y. M. C. A. and Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The soldiers from Colaba will be specially accommodated in a space reserved on the east side. The teams will be as under:—

Presidency.—E. B. Raikes (captain), R. M. Poore, J. E. Trask, T. M. Usborne, M. R. Jardine, H. Pogson, R. L. Sinclair, W. B. Greig, R. Cheetham, F. L. Sprott, and E. Saulez.

Parsees.—S. B. Spencer (captain), D. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, B. D. Gagrat, D. D. Writer, R. E. Mody, D. E. Mody, B. C. Machliwala, D. C. Daruwalla, N. C. Bapasola, and K. M. Mistry.

MILITARY NEWS.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY and Honorary Lieut. A. Foley, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months granted to the Rev. A. York-Browne, M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been commuted by the Secretary of State to seven months' leave, on medical certificate, ending 7th October, 1894.

WITH effect from 12th May last, Lieut.-Col. H. S Tandy, Commandant, 25th Bombay Infantry (officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff of the Bombay Army, vice Lieut.-Col. A. B. Stopford, R. A., resigned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain J. L Parfitt, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Begbie, Lieut and Mrs A J	Laski, Mr
Cooper, Mrs.	MacDiff, Rev
Chamier, Mr E	Rose, Mr
Greaves, Mr	Thacker, Lieut H T
Greaves, Mr W	Toomey, Mr
Jeffcock, Capt	

THE following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.
For London—Major W S Hewett; Mr Wolstencraft; Mrs Cummins; Mrs W Seel; Lieut H Brook; Mr C W W Martin; Mr A L Whittal; Mr E B Thornber; Mr G Gregory; Mr E E Davies; Mr Fred Austin; and Mr W L Harvey.
For Brindisi—Col E A Money; Mr Mohun Lall; Mr Behari Lall; Mr A H Gunter; and Mr G G White.
Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 7th September, 1894.
For London—Mr A Phillip; Mr S R P Mackieson; Mr and Mrs A G Harrison and 2 children; Mr Hynes; Mr G H Sanders; Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs Barrow; Mr Gray and 2 Misses Gray; Mrs Thompson; Mr G S Oldham; Rev and Mrs Mackay; Miss M F Jeons; Mrs Macnamara; and Mr Seddon.
For Brindisi—Rev H G Grey; Mr E J Hynes; Mr R Carstairs; and Capt Clothier.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 14th Sept. 1894.
For London—Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Gordon; Mrs L Johnstone; Sir C Petheram; Hon Justice Hill; and Mr Chandhuri.
For Brindisi—Mr W F Barrow; Mr W Bannerjee; and Mr Majumdar.
Per s s Peninsular, Captain A Logrin, 22nd Sept. 1894.
For London—Mr Sutherland; Col and Mrs R D Morris; Mr and Mrs Shahabudin; Mrs Dumpster and inft; Mrs Birch; Maj Burn Murdock; Mr and Mrs H V M Philips, infant and nurse; Mrs Campbell and 3 infts, and Mrs Hewer and 2 infts.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs R J Crosthwaite, child and Miss; and Col H C Morse.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 29th Sept 1894.
For Brindisi—Mr H F S Ramsden and Mr E R Smetham.
Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 6th October, 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs G L Towers and 4 children; Mr and Mrs L E H Yates and child; Miss Lee; Mrs C F Oldham, infant and nurse; Lieut C M Cockeraft; Miss Synge and Sister; and Mrs Wumnall.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 13th October, 1894.
For London—Miss Strahan.
Per s s Oriental, Captain S Moule, 20th October 1894.
For London—Misses M N and N Nesfield; Mr Nesfield; and Maj H G Wheatley.
For Malta—Lieut A Carnana.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE members of the above club who so successfully produced the "Last of the Pigtails," in January last, are playing "Our Boys" at the Gaiety on the 4th and 6th September. We would recommend the Bombay public to patronise the performances, especially as the club is playing in aid of so good a cause as the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund. The new scenery which the club is getting painted for the successful staging of "Our Boys" will doubtless add to its attractions as will also the fact that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has accorded his patronage.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 21, was 599, giving a death-rate of 35·43 per annum per thousand as against 27·14 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 128 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 7, measles; 100, phthisis; 12, cholera; 49 diseases of the nervous system; 111, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 26, dysentery; 39, still-born; 50, old age and debility; and 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 29; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 289; Hindu outcaste, 57; Mussalman, 141; Parsee 0; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 5; European, 2; Negro-African, 5; and other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 353, as against 176 the corresponding period of last year, and 290 the average over the past five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A ROAD is now being constructed through the Chunar Khel, Dhana Pass, in the Shirani country.

REPORTS have been received on the wheat and sesamum crops in Berar. On the whole both are satisfactory, and fair outturns are anticipated.

THE Assam Land Revenue Code is now under the consideration of the Government of India with a view to considering what amendments are necessary, and other Codes from Local Administrations have also been submitted for the same purpose.

COLONEL OTTLEY'S proposals for the improvement of communications in the tract irrigated by the Swat canal are now under consideration. Colonel Ottley's suggetions are of very considerable importance, as he proposes that the Mardan-Chaisadda road should be at once improved, and that the Chaisadda main line should be linked direct with Peshawar by the construction of an entirely new road from Chaisadda to Nahaki.

THE Ujain-Rutlam project is such an inexpensive one that it may be looked upon as certain to be undertaken within the next two or three years; but there is another extension of a much bigger kind that must claim attention. The rich Chambal Valley has to be opened out, and this can only be done by a line which would start from Rutlam and make for some point in the north. Delhi is naturally indicated as that point, for no good purpose would be served in stopping short of the greatest emporium of trade in Upper India. The aligament, after leaving the Chambal Valley somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kerowli, should either be to Muttra or further westwards, and then due north to Delhi itself. It may be objected that such a line would compete with the Indian Midland on the one hand and the Rajputana-Malwa on the other, as regards through traffic to and from Bombay, but the capacity of India to bear competing lines of this kind has never been fairly tested. Cheap and direct access to the seaboard is what is needed, and the Delhi-Rutlam line would be in strict accord with this principle. The Bombay-Baroda Company have, for years past, looked forward to this extension of their system, and they will probably move in the matter earnestly now that Rutlam is linked with their main line.

THE Godhra-Rutlam Railway will be opened for traffic this autumn, another section of broad-gauge line being thus added to the two systems which have their terminal stations in Bombay. The line was completed some time ago, but an accident prevented its being opened for traffic. As the last girder was being fixed on the last bridge the wooden staging caught fire; one or two girders were so injured by the heat that new ones had to be ordered from England, and until these are placed in position trains cannot be run. The delay is not of much moment, for, as a contemporary remarks, the embankments will have had time to settle during the current rains, and thus the permanent-way will become consolidated. The line obviously cannot end at Rutlam, where it forms a junction with the Ajmere-Khandwa section of the narrow-gauge. Rajputana-Malwa system. At the present moment Bhopal is being linked with Ujain on the broad-gauge, and from Ujain to Rutlam direct across country is only some sixty miles; that gap must be closed, and then there will be lateral connection without break of gauge between the Indian Midland and the Bombay-Baroda lines. Or, to put it in another way, the two great trading towns of Cawnpore and Surat will be in touch without a detour having to be made through Bombay or Ajmere.

AFTER twenty-six years' service, Mr. G. J. Hynes, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, is about to take his last furlough, says the *Englishman*, after which it is his intention to retire from service. Government will thus lose one of its oldest and most experienced officers in the Postal Department. Mr. Hynes started as a Mail Officer on the Home line, and was transferred to the Railway Mail Service; he subsequently served as Deputy Post Master-General of Oudh and Burma, as Post Master-General of the Punjab, as Assistant and as Deputy Director-General, and latterly as Post Master-General of Bengal. Early in his official career his good work in connection with the Sea Port Office was specially brought to the notice of Government; his administration in Burma, particularly in the development of postal communications and the extension of postal facilities in the newly-acquired territory, was highly eulogised by the Chief Commissioner, and in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 was prominently noticed by the Director-General in his Administration Reports to Government. In his Report for the year 1890-91, Mr. Fanshawe further wrote:—"The excellent work done by Mr. Hynes as Deputy Post Master-General of Burma, as well as in the Directorate, was recognised by his appointment as a Post Master-General during the year under report." Mr. Hynes is one of the most popular officers in the Department, and during his long service in many parts of India he has won the esteem of a host of friends, who will grieve to hear of his departure.

ON Monday, at Calcutta, a combined civil football team, practically the same as played against the Royal Irish, in the recent charity match, met a combined military team, representing troops stationed at Fort William, Dum-Dum, and Barrackpore. The weather was fine, but the ground slippery. The number of spectators was very large, and a splendid game resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal.

THE Raja of Jhind has returned to his State from Simla, having benefited greatly by the change. We are sorry, however, to hear that Sardar Rattan Singh, President of the Council of Regency, has been obliged to take two months' leave owing to the state of his health.

THE progress of traffic on the East Coast Railway, which is not two years old as yet, may be judged from the following figures. Miles open 321. Total traffic for the week ended 28th July last: under coaching, Rs. 16,536; under merchandise, Rs. 7,745; —total, Rs. 24,281; or, per mile of railway: under coaching, Rs. 51·51; under merchandise, Rs. 24·12; —total, Rs. 75·62. Total for corresponding week ended 29th July, 1893: miles open 162·13; under coaching, Rs. 3,241; under merchandise, Rs. 2,328; —total, Rs. 5,569; or, per mile of railway in corresponding week of previous year: under coaching, Rs. 12·32; under merchandise, Rs. 5·04;—total, 21·16.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ended 11th August, was 255, against 230 and 205 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 3 in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 100 and 30, respectively, against 92 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·5 per mille per annum, against 23·6, the mean of the last five years.

MR. UDNY arrived at Jellalabad on Sunday, where he was received by General Ghulam Hyder. He expects to remain about ten days discussing the preliminary points connected with the Khyber-Asmar delimitation. Colonel Turner, who has been nominated to command the Waziristan delimitation escort, has arrived in Simla. The Demarcation Commissioner has not yet been appointed.

No more cholera has appeared among the Royal Irish Fusiliers at the Dibhourah sanitary camp, but dysentery is prevalent owing partly to the heavy rain. The Principal Medical Officer of the Allahabad District has recommended the wells being treated with lime to purify, as far as practicable, the water-supply.

MULTAN has had rain at last. On Sunday morning, a smart shower commenced and lasted for nearly an hour. This is immensely beneficial for agricultural operations, as ground is being broken up for autumn sowings.

THE river Beas has again risen owing to the recent rains in the hills. The railway authorities continue to send train loads of stone to the bridge to strengthen the foundations of the piers and the embankments. The Grand Trunk Road is still inundated in several parts for miles on the other side of the Beas.

ANOTHER European (a lady) died from cholera, last week, at Cawnpore, and two fresh cases were reported among the troops at Cawnpore on Friday evening. There are a few cases in the city. It is said that in the outbreak of cholera at Unao in the Cawnpore district, no fewer than thirteen hundred people have died up to date out of a total population of no more than six thousand five hundred souls.

A MULTAN correspondent writes:—"A gloom was cast over the station last week, by the death, at Multan, of Mrs. Charde, widow of the late Mr. Charde, and one of the oldest residents of the place. The family has been most unfortunate, as within the last three years they have lost as many members. In October, 1891, Mr. Charde died from pneumonia; in November last year, the second son, a young man just entering the prime of life, succumbed to the same malady; and on the 13th instant, Mrs. Charde passed away, after a brief illness of three or four days, from remittent fever. The deceased lady was much respected and liked in the station by all classes."

AT last the great transfer ticket question with regard to the Paris omnibuses has been settled. The Company has triumphed. It will be remembered that a gentleman who took a transfer ticket and who had it refused because he had not gone straight to the nearest station to wait for his omnibus, but had gone away to transact some business and returned in a quarter of an hour, refused to pay a second fare, and was sued by the Company. On behalf of the Company it was said that a passenger could go from any one point to any other point for one fare by taking a transfer ticket and changing from one omnibus to another, but that the journey must be bona fide a single ride, and that any delay in getting into the second omnibus invalidated the transfer ticket. In the first instance, the passenger was triumphant, but before the Appeal Court the positions have been reversed, and he has been condemned to pay thirty centimes, the price of the ticket, and a very considerably larger amount in the way of costs.

RECENT advices from Norway represent the tourist season in the land of fjords as being at its very height. At two ports alone, Bergen and Stavanger, 2,307 passengers had arrived in the few weeks ending July 14, by the regular passenger lines, and to these had to be added a still larger number, viz., 2,517, who found their way there in yachting steamers. So fashionable a playground has been created up North that the question of costume begins to assume importance. Like the Parisians, the Norwegians, at all events in the large towns, are beginning to resent the appearance of hordes of tourists in knickerbocker suits of daring patterns, with cloth caps and colossal walking-sticks. A gentle hint in this respect was given to travellers, recently, in "Beyer's Weekly News," a tourists' gazette, published in English at Bergen. The article in which it appeared has called forth, however, a spirited reply from a Britisher on his travels who signs "Audax." This writer protests that one rarely sees people make guys of themselves in Norway, and that Englishwomen in particular dress there very much the same as anywhere else. But he stoutly defends the knickerbockers, which, he says, are most comfortable for walking, boating, or fishing. If they are worn in the towns, it is in most cases from necessity, as all sensible travellers, he points out, take as little luggage with them as possible.

MODERN scientific research, undoubtedly, tends to place the ethics of bird life on a higher and higher level. Even the cuckoo, against whom so much has been written, is now acknowledged to have been maligned when it was universally affirmed by ornithologists that it displays in its tenderest stage of development the odious faculty of ejecting its lawful occupants from the stolen nest in which it has been placed. The Bishop of Newcastle has now made himself responsible for a touching little anecdote. Not long ago, says Dr. Wilberforce, there was a Frenchman who had a large family, and who was haunted by the idea that when he died there would be no one to look after his children. Whilst thinking of this, one spring day, he noticed two nests in a hedge close by each other. Each contained half-fledged birds whose parents were lying dead. He went away sad, thinking that the young birds must die. What was his surprise, however, a few days after, to see them quite happy and apparently well fed. He stood apart and watched, and presently he saw the parent birds of other nests come to the young birds and feed them. They had adopted the little orphans, a fact which the Frenchman naturally took as a good omen with regard to his own little ones.

AT the distribution of prizes, recently held at King William's College, Isle of Man, Mr. Deemster Drinkwater referred to the volunteer movement, and urged the necessity of having the volunteer force well officered. This, he said, could be accomplished if all the public schools had volunteer corps in connection with the schools. Boys who had belonged to school corps would in after-life be well qualified to judge men, which was a very important matter. Colonel Wilks, a former Speaker of the House of Keys, many years ago, received a letter from the great Duke of Wellington which had not yet been published. The Duke said: "They used to call me 'The Sepoy General.' It is due to my having been a Sepoy General that I won the battle of Waterloo. It taught me where to place men with whom I could trust the honour of England, and where to place men who were not so satisfactory. I had troops with me at Waterloo in whose hands the safety and honour of the King and country could well be placed. I had numbers of others, some of whom I could not trust at all, some I could barely trust, and others who were not properly trained. It was owing to the fact of my having learned in the Sepoy Wars to place the best of the men in the parts of the field where the greatest courage and bravery were required, and the others where those qualities were not required, that I won the battle of Waterloo."

STUDENTS of the teaching of Mr. Ruskin are especially liable to harm that great man's reputation by over-zealous devotion, chiefly on account of the fascinating dogmatism with which he lays down his unpractical economic theories. In an article on the subject in the August number of *Good Words*, Mrs. E. T. Cook gives an example of this extreme Ruskin mania:—"A young couple, ardent Ruskinians both, and burning with a divine rage against usury and luxury, once determined to carry into practice Mr. Ruskin's extremest views on the virtues of plain living (by others). They deduced from the pages of "Fors Clavigera" and elsewhere the theory that no man shall enjoy what he does not at least help to produce. The husband left a lucrative clerkship in a large town; he and his wife, with one accord, went to live on a farm of a few acres in the heart of the country, where they agreed, not only to do the entire outdoor work themselves, but to make their own clothes, churn milk, and use no hired work of whatever kind. Their labour, they thought, would surely suffice to keep body and soul together; besides, was it not so written in the Book of the Prophet Ruskin? The wife, who was a dainty, refined Englishwoman, obtained a spinning-wheel, and spun the material for her own aprons and her husband's shirts. Course and rough they were, indeed, but what bliss to their owner's to feel that no sweated labour had ever had part or lot in their production! Early and late the pair worked—she driving cows to pasture, he tilling the bleak soil. Friends came to see them, to wonder, to implore; they could not understand how any woman, formerly fastidious and daintily-dressed, could now wear shapeless working garments of her own make, or endure the rough and blackened hands which, among her many duties, she had not (poor thing!) found time sufficient to wash. To those like this poor deluded couple who are inclined to lose their common-sense over Ruskinism, it may be of interest to know that the great teacher himself makes use of them such abused railways, and in other ways adapt himself to his imperfect surroundings."

CORRESPONDENCE.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter on the above subject I showed how the Survey Department had neglected to acquaint the people of the Alibag taluka with the most important of the notifications. If the ryots readily attended to the instructions they got at the very outset to supply the Department with labourers, &c., and without loss of time wrote their petitions to the Collector as soon as the last notification giving out the maximum rates was issued to them, it would certainly be unfair to infer that they took no notice of the intermediate notification, which concerned their best interests. Surely the people would most willingly have pointed out to the classers the improvements they had made, if they had known the necessity of the step. One of the questions asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal at the last Council meeting referred to this point, and the answer it has elicited from the Hon. Mr. Trevor is as follows:—"The attention of Government has not been drawn to the matter referred to with which, it is understood, from the hon. member's question that the Collector is dealing." The petitions to the Collector pointing out the omission of the requisite notification were made as early as last January, and the revised assessments on individual holdings were given out last May, without giving any replies to those petitions. The allegation that the petitions are still under the Collector's consideration will not hold, inasmuch as the inquiry on the point was not a very intricate matter, and could have been disposed of in a very short time. Probably the petitions will all be summarily dealt with in a sentence or two in the Government Resolution which will accompany the reports of the survey and revenue officers on the Revision Survey of the Taluka.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in his speech on the Budget discussion, has touched on several points in connection with the Revision Survey Settlement, and it was indeed most unfortunate that he was not allowed to proceed to give out his views on the subject at fuller length. The general public will certainly be anxious to know them, and it may be hoped the hon. gentleman will still make them public through the press. The attention of Government to public grievances can certainly be better called by the remarks of honourable members in the Council Hall than by any other means. If the Council meetings are held at long intervals, members can have no alternative but to introduce lengthy statements in their speeches. To the native mind the introduction of the question of the land revenue policy of Government into the discussion on the Provincial Budget would appear to be the most natural course, but should there be any technical difficulties in the way of the honourable members to do this, the sooner the authorities are moved to grant the privilege the better. The land revenue policy of Government affects millions of her Majesty's ignorant subjects, and unless it is discussed in such august bodies, much that Government ought to know in the interest of the ryots will remain untold.

In this letter I intend to point out a few more errors on the part of the Survey Department. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal in his speech has pointed out the defects of the notification giving us the maximum rates, and I may point out that it is erroneous in one or two other respects. The following is a synopsis of the notification in question:—

	No. of Class according to former Survey.	No. of Class according to New Survey.	No. of Villages.	Original Maximum Rate per Acre.	Revised Maximum Rate per Acre.	Percentage of Increase.
				Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Sweet Rice-land.	1	1	13	7 8	8 8	13·3
	2	2	100	7 0	8 0	14·3
	3	2	14	6 0	8 0	33·3
	4	3	5	5 0	6 8	30
Salt Rice-land.	5	4	1	6 0	6 8	8·3
	6	5	2	5 8	6 0	11·09
	7	6	29	5 0	5 8	10
	8	6	3	4 8	5 0	22·2
	9	7	24	4 8	5 0	11·1
	9	7	4	4 0	5 0	25
	9	8	4	4 0	4 8	12·2
	10	8	1	4 8	4 0	...
	10	9	3	3 0	4 0	33·3
Bagayat or Garden.	1	1	4	12 0	15 0	25
	2	1	12	10 0	15 0	50
	2	2	4	10 0	10 0	...
	3	2	5	8 0	10 0	25
	2 & 3	0	33	10 8 & 10 0 1 & 3	13 0	...
Kabl.	1	1	5	1 8	3 0	100
	1	2	54	1 8	2 8	66·6
	1	3	2	1 8

quently proved, it was only to parry an immediate attack? From all this it is abundantly proved that the reply to the question is anything but satisfactory.

When we come to the consideration of bagayat or garden lands, the first thing that strikes us as very curious is the transfer of twelve villages from the second to the first class and the consequent increase of 50 per cent. in the maximum rates. The actual increase on individual holdings in the case of bagayat lands has been, in most cases far above 100 per cent. as may be seen from the following few out of a number of instances, *viz.*, from Rs. 4-15 to Rs. 14, Rs. 3-8-6 to Rs. 8, Rs. 3-7 to Rs. 11, Rs. 3-6-6 to Rs. 9, Rs. 2-6-3 to Rs. 6, Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 6, Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 5, and Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 7. The villages have, in no way, made any progress in respect of markets, ports, or other conveniences. In fixing the bagayat rate Captain Francis in his report of the 24th February, 1857, to the Sub-Collector of Kolaba on the revision of the land assessment said that he had very carefully considered the capabilities of the villages, and then fixed the bagayat rates. In para. 24 of his report he says: "My classification has embraced three sources of valuation, and the fixed rate is found by combining their several values in the manner hereafter described. These sources are the soil, supply of water, and number of trees to the acre, estimated on the plan of assuming a certain number as the quantity for a full planted garden." Further on in his report of the 28th January, 1858, he says: "The bagayat lands are of small extent, and generally not so well stocked with cocoanut trees, nor so fertile as those of Rewadanda. But as regards cultivation and management, they are in every respect similar. I would, therefore, fix their assessment on the plan of settlement proposed for the latter. A maximum rate of Rs. 12 was applied to two or three villages of Rewadanda, but there are none of the Oondehree villages for which I would propose more than Rs. 10."

It will be noticed that the bagayat rates fixed at the original survey were sufficiently high, and in consequence the present increase of 50 and 25 per cent. seems quite uncalled for. Besides this when the former survey was made, the income of landlords from cocoanut trees in the form of toddy was considerable. The following are Captain Francis' observations on the point:—"First we have to consider, that there are two sources from which the profits of this cultivation are derived, or, in other words, that the cocoanut tree produces two kinds of crop. It may be cultivated for the growth of the nut exclusively, or for the production of liquor under the tapping systems. The number of trees that may be devoted to the latter source of produce is a matter almost entirely optional with the cultivator, but the profits from the two sources bear no approximate proportion to each other being at least four times greater when the tree is utilised for the production of toddy." If proper inquiries be instituted, it will be found that in some of the villages the plantation of cocoanut trees, which had been largely resorted to before, was almost entirely given up after the Abkari Act had been applied to the district in 1878. The fall in the number of trees for the purpose of tapping has been from about 22,000 to about 600 or 700. Besides this those trees which formerly used to be tapped, now do not yield a sufficient produce in the form of fruit. In the thirty-three villages under this head the apparent decrease is consequent on the villages being now classed as varkas instead of bagayat. Most of these villages were formerly called bagayat of the last class, and rated at Rs. 4 or Rs. 3 per acre for the simple reason that they had in them some jungle trees, or one or two cocoanut trees here and there. The correction appears to be quite sensible, but the same discretion does not appear to have been exercised in individual cases in other villages. In the village of Avas one Mr. Nathu Janardan was fortunate enough to have his former bagayat land out of old survey Nos. 248 and 249 classed at the revision survey as varkas and assessed accordingly. The consequent decrease on his so-called former bagayat has been from Rs. 3-9-6 to Rs. 1-7-0. In the same village I can point out scores of instances, where the lands being precisely of the same nature and having the same or even less advantages, have been classed as bagayat. The assessment on one of my own pieces which is worse than Mr. Nathu's has been increased from Rs. 0-6-5 to Rs. 1-0-5. I can point out similar instances even in other villages. The classification of Mr. Nathu's lands referred to above was checked by the assistant survey superintendent. The letter has been rather lengthy, and therefore I postpone further remarks till my next letter.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewadi, Aug. 23.

CRICKETING DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now and then questions are asked publicly and privately on disputed or nice points in cricket. I ask to be permitted to answer some of them. It is questioned whether a striker is out if the ball hit sticks on a tree, and the tree being shaken, the ball is caught as it drops down. Under these and any similar circumstances the striker is not out because the ball once at rest is dead. The ball must be held or caught directly "from the stroke of the bat or hand before it touches the ground," as the cricket law 16 requires. The great authority on cricket, the author of the "Cricket Field," says "touching the ground or anything on the ground is the same thing," and advises "the better plan is not to catch the ball nor raise the question, but win by play instead of chance." Box dissipates all doubt by saying: "A ball caught in its descent from the roof of a house or other building, from a rebound against a wall or falling from a tree will not make the striker out." All such balls are regarded as "let" or hindered balls, impeded in the course which they otherwise would have taken. It is to be observed here that he speaks of a ball, which is in a continuous motion from a hit and is falling from a tree, &c., without resting there and thus becoming dead. If such catches cannot put a striker out, there can be absolutely no doubt of his being "not out" when a catch is made of a ball that has been once at rest even for the least while after the stroke. It is asked whether a batsman is out or not if a no-ball is delivered, and the batsman hits the wicket. There may seem to be some doubt on this point as the comments on a similar point by Box may show: "In a match between Kent and Sussex a batsman happened to hit his wicket while preparing to meet the ball before it was actually delivered. An appeal to the umpire resulted in giving the striker "out." The decision was disputed. How could the man be "striking at the ball" which was undelivered, was the argument, to which a stronger one might have been added "who could tell whether it might not have been a no-ball." Another case is recorded of a similar character at King's Walden, in Hertfordshire, when Mr. Money knocked off a bail as Hughes was about to deliver the ball. An appeal to the umpire was immediately responded to "not out." Winchester played Eton at Lords when Mr. Bateman was given out "trod on his wicket." For my part I am disposed to give "out" if a batsman hits his wicket under any circumstances *during play*. Both the bowler and the striker ought to play unfaulty cricket; but if the bowler played irregular in making a no-ball, the batsman should not be therefore allowed to play irregular with impunity in hitting his wicket. The bowler pays the penalty of one run to his opponents for his irregularity. Why should then the batsman go scot-free, and be given "not out," though he "hit wicket?" It is enquired whether one bowler can have two overs at both ends successively. This enquiry is plainly answered by the latter part of law 9, which says "He (bowler) shall be permitted to change wickets twice in the same innings, and no bowler shall bowl more than two overs in succession," that is to say, he can bowl two overs in succession, of course, at both ends and not at one end. "Can a bowler change his style of bowling in the same over?" He can. Usage allows it, and no particular objection that is reasonable could be raised against it. But a bowler should not "change the side without giving information to the umpire or player," because the batsman is entitled to a correct centre, and it would not be correct from one side as it would be from the other. On this point Box comments: "It has been said that there is nothing in the rule to prohibit the bowler from changing his side every ball, and without giving notice of his intention. In such case the bowler would obtain a great advantage over the batsman, who, by taking guard from one extremity, would have to content with an angle at which he might not be able to determine whether the ball was on the wicket or not." Such undue advantage should not be allowed to the bowler, and he should not be allowed to change sides without giving due information to the batsman or the umpire.

The question is sometimes raised whether two different bowlers can have two successive overs at the same wicket. The spirit of cricket laws and the usage would not permit it. Bowling overs should be *strictly alternate, being one at each wicket in alternate succession.*—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

MR. J. H. CLABBY, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to India within the period of his leave.

IT is suspected that models of the new Italian rifle of seven millimetres calibre have been sold to foreigners.

A RAILWAY NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been expecting to see some correspondence in the local papers relative to the use of bad coals by the railway companies here, and the consequent smoke nuisance, especially as it is a matter affecting public health and comfort. I now allude more specially to the G. I. P. Railway as I am a daily traveller by that company's local trains. For the past five or six months, the dense volumes of black, foul-smelling smoke that is belched from the locomotives, polluting the atmosphere and filling stations and railway carriages alike, is intolerable. A journey from Byculla to Victoria Terminus in the morning means that one arrives dirty, and smelling of coal smoke, which lasts all day to be repeated on the return journey in the evening. I do not hesitate to say, that the smoke emitted from a locomotive on a short local journey, exceeds in volume that of any ten mill chimneys in a day. Can it be possible that the railway authorities have so little regard for their patrons' comfort, and their shareholders' interests, as to adopt such a penny wise and pound foolish policy by using inferior coal (which is not cheap in the end) to the discomfort of one, and the depreciation of the property of the other. Surely we Bombayites are either a long-suffering people, or sadly wanting in public spirit, to put up with such a nuisance, for I venture to say it would not be tolerated in any European town. I am surprised that the authorities of St. George's Hospital have not moved in the matter, for I notice daily the smoke drifting in thick clouds through the nurses' quarters and the hospital. The houses between Bombay and Dadur must be almost untenable from the dense volumes of filthy smoke. I would suggest a combination of landlords and tenants along the line for the purpose of taking legal steps to put down the nuisance. I don't think there would be any difficulty in raising by subscription sufficient funds to pay legal expenses. I will gladly subscribe.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 22. A SUFFERER.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF PORTUGAL.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the summary of the following official document, published in Portugal by H. E. Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, President in Council of the Ministers, and Minister of Finance of that country. We subjoin an English translation of the same:—

The financial statement which may very deservedly be termed the general balance-sheet of the Portuguese exchequer for the last fifteen years, during which the illustrious Minister exhibits critically and with much lucidity the various aspects of the financial and economical situation of the State, and by careful examination and minute analysis of the treasury accounts and measures of public economy shows the means adopted for the rapid and successful development of the vital forces of the nation setting at naught exaggerated inferences against its credit and exhibiting with all loyalty how the country under difficulties of all kinds and the most arduous sacrifices endeavours to overcome the crisis which has assailed it for three years. The report is accompanied by comparative statements showing the receipts and expenditure in each of the last fifteen years, and others, relating to the income of railways and customs and other imposts and to the National Debt and the accounts of external creditors, fiduciary circulation, population, and emigration. From these it is seen that in thirteen years the ordinary receipts have risen from reis 25,830,766$,759 to reis 40,825,173$,783 representing an increase of reis 15,000,000,$,000. The ordinary expenditure has risen proportionately during the same period, and the rapid development of the Public Works all over the country, the completion of its network of railways, the undertaking of the Port Works of Lisbon, and the construction of the works of Ponte Delgada, Horta, and Leixoens, the extension of its telegraphic line across the mainland, islands, and the colonies, the development of commerce at Angola and the construction there of the most important railway line that traverses Ambaca have now and again compelled Government to raise loans. But if the circumstances have devolved heavy obligations on the treasury and embarrassed the Exchequer the country on the other hand has gained in commercial activity and wealth. The comparison of the receipts shows in the very first seven months of the current year an increase of nearly reis 3,400,000$,000 over those of corresponding period of the previous year and of reis 4,400,000$,000 over that of 1891-1892. The Government by the scrupulous and economic administrative measures, careful supervision of internal economy, and minute checking of the items of the general budget of the State, the rectification of the receipts and curtailment of great many expenses has succeeded at last in reducing the deficit of reis 16,303,874$,812 in the official year 1891-1892 to one of reis 9,157,381,$,552 during the official year 1892-1893, and closing the balances of 1893-1894 with a minimum deficit of reis 1,500,000,$,000 thus proving beyond all doubt that the Minister has worked indefatigably midst all difficulties to secure the economical restoration of the Nation, ensuring at the same time the renewal of its vital forces and a more peaceful and prosperous condition than that of the last few years. From the clear exposition made of the general situation of the Public Debt and by the examination of the respective statements which accompany the Budget, it will be observed how thoughtful and serious were the guarantees given by the Portuguese treasury to its creditors and how extremely remunerative with the present quotations is the investment of capital in Portuguese Bonds. Many figures and facts are quoted to exhibit the development which is being attained by the commerce and industry as shown by the statistics of import and export, the registers of mercantile shipping, and the great productiveness of the newly opened up railway lines. The exports and re-exports in 1893 reached reis 41,398,221,$,000, the imports exclusive also of gold, silver in coin and in bullion to reis 39,845,163,$,000, their quantity and value being much greater than in 1892. From the registers of shipping it is found that there has been a falling off in the number of sailing and steam vessels of less than 500 tons, but on the other hand there has been considerable increase in the number of vessels of higher tonnage; between 1889 and 1893 the number of vessels of 500 to 1,000 tons having risen from 1432 to 1462; of those of 1,001 to 2,000 tons, from 1,509 to 1,690, and of vessels over 2,000 tons from 603 to 934. Similarly there has been an increase in the departure of vessels and in the quantity of cargo that left Portuguese ports. The same progressive movement is observable in the traffic on railway lines. The net earnings on broad gauge lines which were reis 3,419,013,$,517 in 1892 rose in 1893 to reis 3,503,263,$,745, and those on narrow gauge lines increased from reis203,387,$,526 to 211,011,$,048 in the last three years. The earnings per kilometre of the important line between Loanda and Ambaca which in 1889-1890 was reis 227,$,846 increased progressively every year, having been in 1892-1893 reis 429,$,216 and rising to a great deal more in 1893-1894. As regards the fiduciary circulation the report describes clearly the relationship between the Treasury and the Paper Currency Bank whose circulation which had increased in 1892 to reis 15,457,000,$,900 only showed an increase of reis to 2,034,000,$,000 in 1893, its reserve in gold and silver having attained to reis 1,705,000,$000, from which it is clear that the financial results have been favourable during the whole official year. The several statements indicate an increase in the various revenue items of the State, the surplus in the Customs dues alone having risen to reis 2,177,000$,000 in the last ten months. The illustrious Minister of Finance in his programme of Government intends to place before Parliament the means he proposes to adopt in the most important branches of the revenue administration and in order to ensure an increase in the receipts of the Treasury without having recourse to harsh expedients.

In conclusion, the document before us is a conscientious and complete report demonstrating in a clear and precise way the economic and financial situation of Portugal, and from which we gather that the country possesses the means wherewith to strengthen and develop itself, having recourse only to its more than sufficient resources of wealth.

IT is reported that a German anti-slavery steamer has, on five separate occasions, ferried Arab caravans conveying powder across Lake Nyassa, and landed them close to the British frontier on the Songwe River. It is stated that the slave kings, routed by the forces of the Congo Free State, and nearly crushed on Lake Nyassa, seem to be rallying for another supreme effort to hold their own. The Reverend Horace Waller calls attention (in the *Times* of July 31) to the fact that the Brussels Act does not stop all trade in guns and powder. "By Articles VIII. and IX. it is permissible for any of the signatory powers to grant leave to their subjects to import arms and ammunition for sale to the Africans. But they must only be flint and steel muskets, and the powder must be of the ordinary kind. It is not allowable to trade in rifles, breech-loaders, cartridges, caps, &c." As the *Westminster Gazette* points out, the traders' goods may not enable the natives to do much execution in a stand-up fight, but their possession makes their owners think that they are on an equality with the white man, and so they do not fear a hostile meeting.

MAJOR OLIVIER.

A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad:—Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, Engineer, P. W. D., gave a very successful evening party at Sett Sambhuprasad's bungalow, near the Delhi Gate, in honour of Major H. D. Olivier, R. E., who shortly leaves Ahmedabad to take charge of his new appointment as Agent of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company. The gallant Major is very popular in this part of the country, and has endeared himself to all classes of the community by his kind and courteous behaviour and his many admirable qualities of head and heart. The company, therefore, mustered very strong. Amongst those present were: Messrs. J. K. Spence and M. B. Gibb, Mr. F. G. Lynde, Mrs. Lynde, and Miss Lynde, Messrs. W. Robertson and H. Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhoy, Rao Bahadurs Lalshanker, Krishnamukhram, Motilal and Keshavlal Hiralal, Nathubhai Dajibhai; Assistant Surgeons Nanavati, Khambata, and Kalayanivala, Miss Motibai Kapadia, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Modi, Mr. Majmudar, and many others too numerous to mention. The bungalow was tastefully decorated and illuminated. Hundreds of coloured lamps artistically arranged made the compound of the bungalow effulgent and picturesque. Miss Lynde, the worthy and accomplished daughter of our beloved and popular Resident Engineer, enlivened the evening by playing some choice music on the piano. The refreshments supplied were excellent, and owing to the unremitting kindness and courtesy of the host, all present enjoyed a very agreeable evening.

MADRAS GYMKHANA GOLF CLUB.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

THE gold medal golf competition, which is played without handicaps, took place between 28th July and 11th August. The conditions were three rounds of the Guindy links and one of the Island. A keen contest was expected, as there is an exceptionally large number of leading players of about equal merit in Madras at present; and, as matters turned out, though the scoring was high there was a close and exciting finish. The high scoring was in part due to the variations in the weather, which both at Guindy and on the Island made play exceptionally difficult. In the first round Ellison and Peebles took the lead with 57 each, while Foster and Matheson were close up with 59 and 60. In the second round Ellison obtained an advantage of three points on Peebles, who still remained second. Jones came up to third place with the good score of 59, with Matheson one stroke behind. Foster put himself out of the running with the exceptionally bad score of 73. On the Island, where the scoring was extraordinarily high, Ellison increased his lead on Peebles by two points, while Matheson drew up level with Jones at third place. With five points to the good it seemed a certainty for Ellison, but the final day found him completely off his game, and he compiled the high score of 70. This enabled two players to beat him, for Peebles came in with 63, two strokes in advance on the total, and Matheson with the good score of 60, one stroke behind Peebles. The medal was thus won by Peebles, while the second prize of 12 balls fell to Matheson, and the third prize, 6 balls, to Ellison. The detailed scores are appended:—

	Guindy Rounds.			Island Round.	Total.
	1st	2nd	3rd		
Mr J H Peebles	57	65	63	48	233
Mr J Matheson	60	66	60	48	234
Mr H R N Ellison	57	62	70	46	235
Mr H G Wedderburn	67	62	59	50	238
Mr R L Jones	66	59	71	49	245
Mr H W Foster	59	73	68	49	249
Mr A W G Stranack	64	66	61	59	250
Mr D A J Crombie	63	66		Retired	
Dr Pope	67	73		do	
Dr H J Hazlett	62			do	
Mr E J Firth	68			do	
Dr J L Van Geyzel	68			do	
Mr C H D Lyon-Campbell	69			do	
Mr J L Walker	69			do	
Mr A Clark				Made no return.	

RAILWAY EXTENSION ON THE WEST COAST.

As we have already announced the Madras Railway has withdrawn its proposals competing with Mr. Gale's Syndicate for the construction of the extension of the line to Tellicherry and Cannanore. The Syndicate now only awaits the permission of the Government of India to commence operations, and it is hoped that there will be no delay, but that this will be received by October at the latest. Once received, definite surveys will forthwith be proceeded with, so that the alignment will be completed during the cold season, and with good luck the work ought to be in progress by this time next year. How many months must still elapse before Tellicherry is connected with the outer world by railway we cannot definitely say, but there is no heavy work to be undertaken on the extension, labour is plentiful, the climate, for a tropical one, good for the greater portion of the year, and once operations are begun they will be pushed forward to completion with all the energy and despatch possible. Looking back, it is hardly as many years as one can count on the fingers of one's hand, since a railway to North Malabar was considered, by those who desired it most, to be but a dream of a future, a blessing of civilisation which the next generation might enjoy. Looking forward, in less than a lustre, so far as one can foretell, the locomotive will steam into the railway stations of Tellicherry and Cannanore and these towns be in direct communication with Madras.—*Madras Mail.*

LADY HENRY SOMERSET ON "TABLEAUX VIVANTS."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET has just published an appeal "to the women of England" on the subject of "tableaux vivants." Lady Henry writes as follows:—Last Tuesday evening I went to the Palace Theatre to satisfy myself as to what the much-talked-of "tableaux vivants" really were. While ribbon women may remember that in my annual address I mentioned these exhibitions as amongst those which we ought to watch, my remarks were based entirely on hear say. I had learnt that they verged on indecency, and that public opinion ought to be roused about them. But my worst surmises did not come near the actual fact, and so strongly do I feel now that I know what these living pictures really are. I have determined to desert the shelter of anonymity, in order to make a personal appeal to women in my own name. The tablaux are many of them harmless and in a manner picturesque. It is only to a few that I wish to call attention, but those are simply outrageous. In them young girls are posed with no other clothes at all on them but tights from neck to foot. In some there is a wisp of drapery, and the little there is only serves to emphasise the absence of more. Stage costumes have been dwindling for some time, and in almost every burlesque and ballet of the present day the lowbodied dresses and petticoat slit at the side or no petticoat at all, must offend the eye of all who have any cultivated taste or moral sense. But in these tableaux, petticoats, bodice, and all are frankly dispensed with, and, for the first time in a Christain country, our brothers, husbands, sisters, sons, and wives are bidden to assist at an exhibition of unclothed women. It will be said that the artistic merits of these presentations are their raison d'etre. I absolutely deny that they are artistic. They have nothing in common with the treatment of the nude in art. Go to the South Kensington Museum and look at Mr Watts' Psyche, and then go to the "Palace" and wait for the "Moorish Bath." The one is a glorification of womanly form; genius and reverence are confessed in every touch. The mind would have to be diseased indeed to which that picture could suggest unruly thoughts. But the other—— These "tableaux" violate every artistic canon. It is sham nudity, not spiritualised and made ideal by the hallowed creating hand of genius, but palpably gross and disgusting in its suggestive flesh-coloured skin tights. I suppose people would make a protest if it were proposed to expose women in unveiled nudity; but the artistic apology would certainly be stronger, and for myself I cannot see that the humiliation to the performer would be greater. This film of gauze is but a silly lie, a sort of quibble by which the thing may escape being called by its right name. No one who sees but must agree here is the gravest insult and dishonour that has been put upon woman in our time; for that at last we have, in letting women make public merchandise of the beauty of their bodies, surpassed even the Oriental standard of female degradation.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 22.

10 p.m.	76·4

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

6 a.m.	78·4
1 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	79·3

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

KOREAN WOMEN AND CUSTOMS.

KOREAN women to the Western eye, writes a home paper, are both hideous and ungainly, whereas the men and young boys are often extremely handsome and picturesque. There is no grace or elegance in the female dress, which in some respects resembles that of the Chinese. It consists of a loose pair of rough trousers reaching to the ankle, tied round the waist with a thick cord; on the top of this is worn a short petticoat reaching to the knees; and fitted to the shoulders is a yoke or shoulder cape to which are attached long, loose sleeves; thus the whole of the body from the waist to the chest is exposed to view. This costume is the ordinary dress of the working woman; the coarse material is woven out of the fibre of the tall millet-stem, which sometimes grows to be eight or ten feet high; or more often the entire costume is composed of a strong shirting "made in Manchester." Young girls who are in the marriage market (for with Korean women, as with most Asiatics and others, marriages are merely a matter of buying and selling), which they enter at a very tender age, wear a wide stiff belt round their waist, which supports the figure and renders them a trifle more decent to the "innocent abroad." This addition to the costume, however, one seldom sees except in remote parts, as young girls from the age of twelve until they are married are kept in the strictest seclusion.

Both the women and men wear their hair in thick plaits; the former wraps her pig-tail lightly round her head, the latter keeps his long plait hanging down until he enjoys the dignified position of being engaged to be married, on which auspicious occasion he partly shaves his head, and twists up his pig-tail into a queer little top-knot, and indulges his fancy in the lastest and strangest variety of hats ever designed for man. Up to this time his head has been hatless. Koreans are engaged to be married as early as their parents can arrange the business part of the transction satisfactorily. In many ways they resemble the Chinese much more than the Japanese. For instance, they have the strongest dislike to washing or bathing. Not to put too fine a point upon it, a Korean is supposed to only be bathed twice in his life—when he first enters the world and when he takes leave of it. Unlike the Japanese, they keep their wearing apparel exquisitely clean; they are constantly washing their entire wardrobes; with the Japanese the order of things is reversed, they indulge in three or four baths a day, but even the garments worn next their skin are seldom if ever washed. Their method of ironing is more injurious to their clothes than even a London steam laundry. They thump the clothes with wooden rollers and flat boards until a beautiful polish is produced, thus the heaviest expenses to a Korean man in life are his laundress's destructiveness, his pipe and his hat. Quite a poor man will pay as much as three dollars for a hat, and the amount of tobacco he consumes is enormous.

The women carry the children on their backs like the Japanese, and their system is a very simple one. The child rests on a strap of cloth, the ends of which go over the mother's shoulder and across her breast; the child's legs cling round her waist. Children are often not weaned until they are four or five years old. Seats of any kind in native houses are few and far between, and one would soon become accustomed and not object to squatting Eastern fashion on the floor if it were not for the enormous amount of bugs, fleas, flies, and all sorts of small vermin which abound in every house. This is partly due to the very high temperature at which they keep their houses, and partly to their national laziness. The ventilation is very limited and the drainage is absolutely primitive, so that what with the heat and the evil smells arising from the miserable drainage, added to the repulsive odour which always proceeds from their cooking arrangements, a Korean house holds out few temptations to the weariest and most benighted traveller.

POINTS OF BEAUTY.

Though the Korean women lay a great stress, as points of beauty, upon a small foot or hand, and regard them to an absurd extent as an index of good breeding, still they do not torture their feet into hideous deformities like their Chinese sisters, who could not hope to obtain the position of first or even second wife to a Chinaman of gentle birth unless they possessed these terrible terminations, more like sheep's trotters than human feet. Nor do the Korean mandarins encourage their nails to grow into bird-like talons to show their lifelong immunity from work, though one cannot but notice the exquisite care which is bestowed on the hands of both sexes. The ordinary well-cared for hand of an English gentleman would look coarse and shapeless beside the pink almond-shaped nails, and soft tapering white fingers of a Korean mandarin. When you live among the Koreans, and know the terrible bondage under which the women labour, one breathes a sigh on their wretched behalf. Between the rich and the poor there is only a change of evils, for the one a life of terrible emptiness, for the other one of daily grinding and hideous drudgery.

Korean women of the upper classes live a life of seclusion, they do nothing at all, they are totally uneducated, and they are allowed to see no one but their husbands, parents, and a very few female friends. A woman belonging to the upper classes never appears before strangers, and she never goes in the streets exposed to view. How monotonous their existence becomes is known only to themselves, as they have not yet learned to complain. The horny-handed daughters of the soil are more to be envied, for they at least enjoy more liberty, although they are nothing better than human machines. Chastity in Korea seems only to be required of wives, and with them it must be absolute, but the husbands may be liberal in their loves, even for Asiatics, and indulge in every other form of vice.

Besides her household duties, and the bearing of children, which is her *raison d'etre*, the Korean wife combines the duties of gardener, stable boy, and field labourer, and she must always be mindful that she has to wait personally upon her husband. It is not to be wondered at, then, that their youthful ugliness soon becomes a hag-like hideousness. The male labourer, on the contrary, has a very good time. If he is fortunate enough to own a small patch of land, he need only help his beast of burden (wife) during the harvest season, the land is so fertile and his demands on the luxuries of life are so moderate that the rest of the year he may spend in idleness and smoke. A Korean workman is seldom seen without his dearest comfort in life—a long slim-stemmed pipe between his lips. They have some disgusting habits which irritate the stranger. Even among people of a more exalted rank there is a constant and unnecessary clearing of the throat which is done with a disagreeable vehemence three or four times in one minute, and there is an intolerable habit of blowing the nose into thin air. Neither the men nor the women of Korea are advanced enough to have adopted the small pieces of paper which the more civilized Japanese use as substitutes for handkerchiefs.

A BEEF-EATING NATION.

Though the Koreans are a beef-eating nation, the food of the coolie classes consists, as in China and Japan, principally of rice and fish. They are particularly fond of fish which is dried in the sun without being salted; They also use millet in place of rice for porridge. Added to this, if they are better off, they will have cabbage, beans, and chillies, all cooked with the horrible oil which gives their food such a hateful smell. These dainties are served in small dishes on a little table about a foot in height, placed in front of him, and the Korean to enjoy the proper flavour of his food crams a bite of each dish into his mouth at the same time. Millet is even more largely grown than rice; which is not of such a good quality as that grown in Japan. The poor coolie in hard times and out-of-the-way parts has millet for breakfast, millet for supper, and a lengthy smoke for his midday meal. His little patch of ground should supply him with tobacco, and if the entire care of it as well as all his other cares in life were not left to his over-worked wife the quality of his midday meal must be excellent; but, like most Asiatics, he loves idleness better than riches if the wealth has to be earned by himself. But this is not so in the north of Korea, where the coolie is a hard-working, industrious fellow—in fact, the Northern Koreans differ so entirely in both features and characteristics from their lazy southern brothers that it is hard to believe they are the same race of people.

FOR the 1896 Derby there are 285 subscribers, and for the Oaks 210. For the 1894 classics there were originally 230 Derby and 207 Oaks entries. The Epsom Grand Prize is abolished. At New Barnes the mammoth Lancashire Plate has been swept away by stress of fortune, but the Manchester people have filled up the void with a 3,000 sovereigns handicap.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. Though apparently local, diseases of this nature are essentially blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to anyone. The Ointment checks the local inflammation and alleviates the throbbing pains. These directions also clearly point out when and how HOLLOWAY'S Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

AN INDICTMENT OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY.

THE place of honour in *Blackwood's Magazine* this month is given to an article which, under the matter-of-fact title of "The Cavalry Arm of the British Service," contains many serious allegations regarding an important section of the British Army. The article is credited to Mr. Archibald Forbes; but as to who the author really is we have no authoritative information. Suffice it that he has studied his subject with the eye of a practical critic, and that he has evidently had good, if not the best of, opportunities for trustworthy inquiry at his disposal. Given in one sentence, the gist of the writer's argument is this: that it is only necessary to state what a cavalry arm should be to indicate what the British cavalry is *not*. Premising that after Mars-la-Tour—"the great fact came to be realised that the very intensity of the infantry struggle creates moments of crisis, when the influence of control no longer has sway and when, in spite of the fire of breechloading rifles, the bravest infantry, if assailed at the right moment, may be ridden over by a flock of sheep—" the writer sets out briefly, for the benefit of "the general reader," the *raison d'etre* of cavalry in modern war:—"On the march its cavalry are the eyes with which an army sees. . . . The information which the zeal and the forwardness of the cavalry gather and send in has the advantage over that furnished by spies in that it is furnished by professional soldiers. . . . It is the cavalry which has succeeded in defeating that of the enemy that thenceforth will achieve important successes in gaining intelligence. . . . Valuable as are the services of the cavalry while acting as the eyes and ears of an army, its tactical duties on the battlefield are not of less importance. These may be briefly summed up as follows:—To endeavour to again the flank or rear of the enemy, with intent to gain information and create a diversion; to assist and support any movement of the other arms made with the object of outflanking the enemy; to prevent, retard, or give timely notice of any attempt of this nature made by the enemy; to push forward detachments along the roads by which reinforcements to the enemy may be expected, to give early notice of the approach of such, and to harass and impede them should they appear. It may be added that, as in the province of strategy, so in the sphere of tactics, must the hostile cavalry be overthrown before any useful end can be obtained. The raison d'etre of cavalry, then, may be shortly summed up as follows:—(1) To carry out its strategic and tactical role as generally outlined above; and (2) to overpower and paralyse the enemy's cavalry. When two cavalry forces of fairly equal strength engage, victory will certainly belong to the side which possesses the highest *morale*: "The leader must be known and trusted by his men. The character and value of each individual man must be known to the leader by virtue of the latter's experience in the training and instruction of the former. The superior officers must be possessed of tried and acknowledged competence to command. An organisation must exist which shall keep close together in action men who have been trained and instructed together in peace-time. A spirit of mutual confidence must pervade all ranks, accompanied by the highest discipline and an individual and collective resolution to conquer or die. Now, comes the question: Does the British cavalry fulfil these essential requirements of modern war? The answer seems to be that the English vice of cynical indifference, combined with official incapacity, at head-quarters, has reduced the British cavalry to a condition of utter unpreparedness and inefficiency. In the head-quarters staff of the Commander-in-Chief not a single cavalry officer is to be found. . . . . In the Military Intelligence Department there is no officer of cavalry. In the district staff of the United Kingdom only one colonel of cavalry is employed. . . There is a total lack of a uniform system, commanding officers are mostly left to their own devices, and "go as you please" is the order of the day. . . . . At manœuvres, at Aldershot, at the Curragh, and elsewhere, faults and mistakes are readily obsrverable, which prove beyond possibility of doubt that methodical training and instruction in correct principles by brigadiers, commanding and staff officers of the cavalry are the exceptions rather than the rule.

Discussing the existing organisation, the writer mentions the astounding fact that: In a squadron of a regiment on the lowest establishment a staff of twenty-one officers and non-commissioned officers is maintained to supervise, train, and instruct about forty available men, nearly one-half of whom are probably recruits. In no less than seven of the twenty cavalry regiments in Great Britain and Ireland does this state of things exist." The lesson of 1882 seems to have been neglected or forgotten by the authorities. "Our cavalry brigade in the Egyptian campaign . . . was flooded with officers and men who had never been together before the day of embarkation, every fraction of the force—commander, staff, regiments, regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—were all strange to one another.

Closely linked with that of organisation is the important question of supervision:—"This at present is all but solely provided for by the appointment of two inspector-generals of cavalry: one for the United Kingdom, and one for India. These general officers are charged only with the duty of inspecting and reporting to the respective adjutant-generals." Finally, we come to the crucial question: Is our cavalry thoroughly trained and instructed? The reforming influences exerted over the infantry by Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller, and Sir Evelyn Wood at home; and by Lord Roberts and Sir George Greaves in India, have, the writer contends, not been brought to bear on the cavalry arm. At the same time, credit is given to Sir Evelyn Wood for being instrumental in accomplishing the institution of annual cavalry manœuvres. "In the cavalry it must be said that the feebleness of reforming agencies, and the attitude of in difference on the part of the reformers, has still left wide open the door of favouritism. It is a melancholy fact that when in this arm an important post falls vacant, there immediately arises the cry, "What a capital billet for So-and-So!"

The writer devotes several pages to suggestions for remedying the condition of things he complains of. For these we must refer our readers to the article itself, as they are too technical to be summarised with advantage. The following passages, however, lend themselves to quotation:—Nothing can be so unsafe as to lean on obsolete and occasionally unwarranted prestige. It is true that the British cavalry has a creditable past, but it still labours under a legacy of hereditary faults. It still disregards the lessons to be learnt from cavalry which for decades has been straining every effort to reach the perfection which can be approached only by laborious industry, steadfast devotion, and high intelligence. In the face of warning which he who runs may read, it still gives inadequate heed to uniformity of pace and attention to "direction"—the very essentials of combined action in cavalry tactics. The tradition still clings to the British cavalry of undisciplined and headlong recklessness in the field—of all faults the most ruinous. Wellington considered his cavalry in the Peninsula so inferior so that of the French, from want of order, that he was reluctant to use it unless when in superior strength; and he said, speaking of Waterloo: "Napoleon had his cavalry in order; mine would gallop, but could not preserve their order." It was this gallant but undisciplined propensity to get out of hand which in the Battle of Waterloo, as the issue of a single charge, reduced Lord Uxbridge's splendid division of heavy cavalry to a single squadron. The wild gallop of the "Third Light" through the heart of the Khalsa camp in the evening dusk of Ferozeshah, like the charge of the Light Brigade down the north valley of Balaclava, "was magnificent, but it was not war." Kinglake innocently expresses his admiration of the prolongation of front in Scarlett's heavy cavalry charge, occasioned by the circumstance that "the two ranks which had begun the advance were converted by degrees into one." Capable officers and a delegation of responsibility are also necessary. "A vigorous and determined effort to force the drones from the hive" is advocated, and then there will be hope that our cavalry will attain the aim set before all branches of our army by its most zealous reformers—"to make up for small

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE following capital story is told in the new number of the 'Contemporary' by the writer of the brilliant articles on the Policy of the Pope. He gives it in illustration of the "Biblical erudition" of Catholic France:—"A parish priest whose Scriptural lore was considerably above the average was required by the local authorities to have the street before his church paved, and to see that in future that portion of the pavement was kept in proper repair. He refused. The Municipal authorities insisted, and pointed to the example of other house proprietors; but the reverend gentleman indignantly answered that it was against his conscience to do as they had done because prohibited by the Bible, and in proof of this amazing assertion, he triumphantly quoted the text of Scripture: 'Paveant illi, ego non pavebo,' whereupon the City fathers slunk to their homes sorrowful but convinced."

"Ought officials to be allowed to wear flowers in their buttonholes during office hours?' was the momentous question brought before a Berlin court of law a few days ago. The tragic facts were as follows: A youthful employe, of a cheerfully dandified persuasion, was serving a charming lady across the counter when the stern head of the firm accosted him, and insisted on the flower in the young gentleman's buttonhole being removed during office hours. The young gentleman declined to remove it. He was dismissed. He then claimed six weeks' wages, but the Court dismissed the case on the plea that 'discipline must be maintained,' and that during business hours the employe had to conform to his employer's wishes. The incident in itself is trivial enough, but one wonders whether the terrible feud between capital and labour in Germany is not partly due to such petty tyrannies on the employers' part.

'Fry, of Wadham,' is good reading in the August number of the 'English Illustrated.' It seems that both interviewer (Mr. M. Beerbohm) and interviewee were in a sportive mood and Sunday morning in June when the former was waiting for the latter, meanwhile 'stooping to peep, like a good journalist, under the dish-cover by the fire.' 'Is it good fun, jumping?' asked the good journalist, 'do you enjoy it?' and Mr. Fry—the Fry, of 'two-pair front, first quad'—replied, 'Rather; it's the best thing in the world. To feel one's self whizzing through the air without knowing how—it's just like flying, I should imagine. You seem just to give one spring up, and then the air rushes past you in a hurricane, and there you are again on your feet, safe and sound.

Presently, the conversation turned on nervousness, and the great man, devouring his breakfast, chatted on:—When I'm doing the long jump on any occasion such as the Sports, I don't enjoy myself half so much as when I practise alone. I'm not particularly nervous, but it's rather a strain to feel you're being watched by hundreds of strangers, and that perhaps the whole fortune of the 'Varsity depends on you. Last year I caught the photographer's eye just as I was going to jump, and it quite put me off my balance. Now that you're interviewing me, I must tell you about another interviewer and my last year's jump. He was connected with some American paper, and came to me for my impressions of things in general and 'leaping,' as he called it, in particular. 'Now that long leap of yours,' he said, 'how far was it you leaped?' 'Twenty-three, five and a half.' 'Feet or yards?' he inquired, looking up briskly from his note-book. I am afraid that in the excitement of the moment I was wicked enough to say 'yards'—anyway, it was put down as 'yards' when the interview appeared. I saw a copy the other-day.' Mr. Beerbohm was equal to the occasion 'We journalist,' he said 'often call feet yards.'

Here are a few more gems from the same article:—"As for the dons, I think they're a cruelly maligned race. I like them immensely. To the general public the word 'don' conjures up a confused vision of prejudice and port wine, and other terrible things. Again, 'I take a great interest in heaps of things that I know nothing about.' 'For instance?' 'Well, politics for one, and golf for another—especially golf. Mr. Beerbohm, describing Mr. Fry's room, says: 'Indeed, there was little to distinguish this room from that of an average undergraduate, except the absence of any photographs of Miss Yohe.

Archdeacon Sinclair tells of an amusing little incident in an article on 'London to John o' Groats on My Tricycle in the new number of the 'Young Man.' The venerable archdeacon and his companion were crossing the Grampians:—"We had been expecting to refresh ourselves at an inn given on the map near the top of the pass. Scotch inns often have no signs, and we dismounted near the door and walked in. On calling for the waiter, a smart English footman in livery came forward and said this was not a hotel. We declared that it must be, and appealed to the map; but he told us it was let to an English sportsman from Liverpool. We expressed our disappointment, on which he thawed, and said that the lady of the house sometimes offered refreshment to travellers who had made the same mistake. He went to inquire, and came back asking us what we would like, which was chiefly milk and biscuits. I left my card and thanks to the involuntary, but hospitable, hostess. But Archdeacon Sinclair need not be surprised at this unexpected hospitality, for the 'involuntary' hostess had no doubt read her "Review of Revie ws," and had only acted upon Mr. Stead's generous scheme for the free accommodation of all wheelers.

Sarah Bernhardt, back once more in her own Paris, seems to have at once delivered herself into the hands of the interviewer. No one could accept the inevitable with a more becoming grace. The inevitable had so much to ask, and she had so much to tell, and the public were so keen to hear them both, that the two had a very good time together. Of course, she London visit was discussed, and much that she had to tell we know over here, and a little of it takes us by surprise; as, for instance, that her greatest success of all was in the 'Femme de Claude.' She was very nervous about it. Would the British public stand that play? The most audacious piece of the master was to be given before a public who had headed their 'Index Expurgatorius' with the 'Demi Monde' and the 'Dame aux Camelias.' And what made it worse was that she recognised the Princess of Wales and two daughters of the Queen in the Royal box. Her anxiety made her act better, and from a London audience she never yet got so warm a reception. One is not surprised, after this, to learn that she will re-open her theatre with this same play.

Her interviewer would never guess, could never realise, what a feverish existence she led in London—the receptions, the five-o'clocks, the dinners, the suppers. Those English are so amiable, so hospitable so appreciative. But she never worked so hard. In six days she played ten times. One night in Glasgow she was giving the 'Dame aux Camelias,' 'followed with a palpitating attention by an overflowing house,' when suddenly she heard shouts from the audience and found herself in the grasp of two strong arms. She thought it was Darmont a little overdoing it, but it was a gas-man who had rushed before her to protect her and, with his face bathed in tears, shouted to her lover's father, 'Don't hurt her, she is a good girl.' Happily Darmont himself came to the rescue and led the excitable gas-man to the flies.

The interviewer here became anxious about the actress's plans for the future. She was going to give herself six weeks' holiday and open in September with 'La Femme de Claude.' But Sardou had a new play ready for her. He had come up to Paris yesterday, and she, he, the costumier, the scenic artist, and the manager, had spent the afternoon in conference on the stage of the Renaissance.

Just as the interview was beginning to flag the costumier was annouced. It seems the costumes are Greek and classic; and then the scenery men came in; and the interviewer took the hint. But he had one more charge in his revolver. Between this and September 17 where will you spend your time, Madame Bernhardt?' Our Sarah has not been round the world without learning something. Beyond the admission that it was "on the coast of Brittany, a spot absolutely unknown to the tourist," she positively refused to commit herself, and the interviewer left 'lassatus sed non satiatus.' How many English there are just as keen as that interviewer to learn the name of 'a spot on the coast of Brittany, absolutely unknown to a tourist'!

The reviewer of 'that class of literature' to which Mr. James Payn is so eminent a contributor has, it appears, no terrors for him. He does not think, in his charming 'Gleams of Memory' now running through 'Cornhill,' that the reviewers of fiction are often of a high class. Mr. Payn says:—'The latest-joined of the staff are put on for that duty; the young dogs are 'blooded' on the novels. Their contributions to criticism would hardly be of much importance, save for the belief many people attach to whatever appears in print. Strange to say, there are no more superstitious folks as regards this matter than journalists themselves. Used as they are to type they never get case-hardened. Nothing could be more ridiculous than this fetish, but if it influences the journalist how much more must it affect the novelist!

But though Mr. Payn begins his latest instalment of the 'Gleams' very gravely with a scathing review of the reviewer, he tells some very delightful stories. Thus, for instance—'A correspondent of mine, to whom literature had been its own reward (and not a great one even at that) emigrated with his wife and family to California. I had never seen him, and never expected to hear from him again, for he had given up the pen for the pickaxe, and become a miner. When he had been six months away he sent me a registered letter with quite a large lump of gold in it. 'When I left England,' he said, 'I privately promised myself to send you the first nugget I should find, and here it is.' My wife wears it, but not as a jewel; it seems to us set in something though invisible) more beautiful and precious than arls or diamonds.'

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS
From P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN
GOLD MEDALS.
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; K. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

LEA AND PERRINS'
Observe the Signature
Lea & Perrins
On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ld., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
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Established 1825.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

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In 3d. Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK, BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

THE PRIZE MEDAL DUBLIN EXHIBITION 189.
KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
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THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.
"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
"Absolutely Pure."—The Analyst.
"We have examined the samples brought"
"under our notice and find that they are genuine,"
"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
"declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—Lancet.
NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

—

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA*** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

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AY, near REIMS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Purveyor to

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

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NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

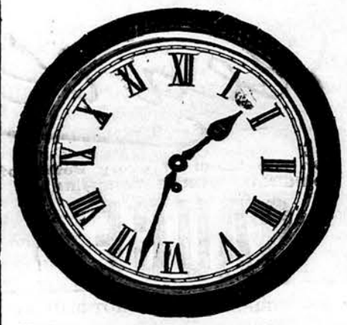
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

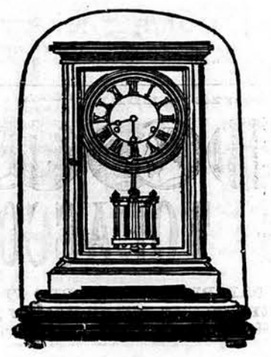
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

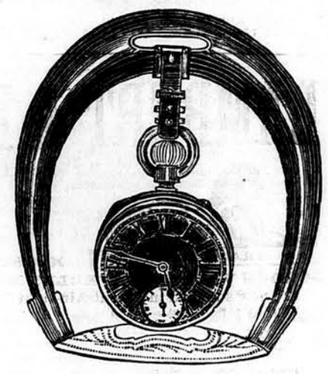
THE MIGNON.

2-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.

Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.

With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK.

8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

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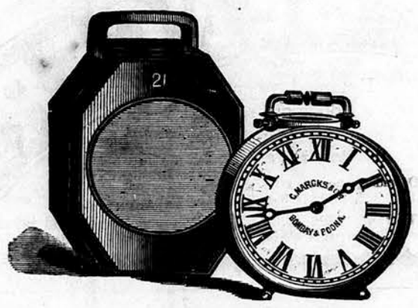

Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.

Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.

An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA OF

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF

Drawing Room Lamps, Verandah Lamps, Billiard Room Lamps, Church Lamps, Library Lamps, Dining Room Lamps, Bed Room Lamps, Hospital Lamps, Camp Lamps,

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The only reliable Guaranteed Stormproof Lanterns for Camp, Travel, or Home.

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No. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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JEWELLERS,

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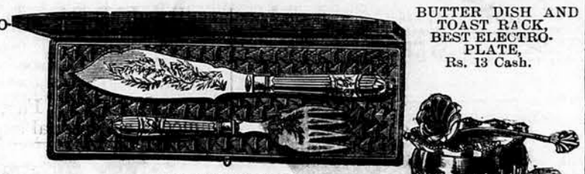
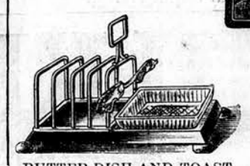
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



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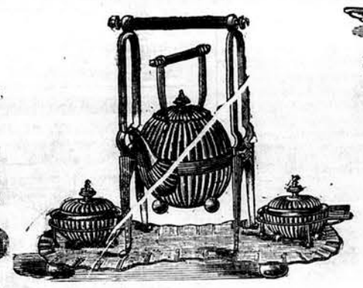
CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.



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Trade Mark.

ASK FOR **"LION & SUN" Elastics.**

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

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PREMIUM INCOME ..... „ 33,50,000.
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THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

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Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always

Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

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As a nourisher and strengthgiver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

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